The Courier-Journal.

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WILD SWEARING.

The Alabama Red Hots Perjured Before the Kuklux Committee.

A Talk of Prosecuting Them for the High Crime.

IN A BAD FIX.

Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Governor Lindsay stified before the Kuklux Committee to-day gain, and enforced by incontrovertible evience what he had formerly stated in reference the peace and order of the State of Alabama. r. Clanton, Chairman of the Democratic tate Committee, has arrived here, and will ppear before the committee on Monday or uesday. He states that he can only corrobrate all that Governor Lindsay has sworn to, ecause he has given the true condition of ffairs in the State in denying the statements of Lakin and others. Some of he testimony of certain Republicans of the tate has been made public, and gentlemen who know Alabama better agree that there as been the wildest kind of swearing and hat many of the witnesses have made themelves liable to prosecution for perjury. In ome instances facts have been distorted to uit the views of Radicals which will be disproved, not by oral testimony, but by the roduction of court records and by testimony dduced in the trial of causes before Republian Judges. The committee has summoned large number of witnesses on both sides, nd there seems to be a determination to sift atters as thoroughly as possible. This is ertainly the purpose of Judge Poland, who is acting chairman of the committee during e absence of Senator Scott. Gov. Lindsay ft to-night for New York.

CATHOLIC CELEBRATION.

The Catholic residents of Washington have ery generally illuminated to-night in honor f the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Pontifiate of Pope Pius IX. Among the most rilliant illuminations is that at the residence of Gen. Sherman.

[To the Associated Press].

THE MCCARTNEY DEFALCATION.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The investigations into the defalcation of McCartney, of the Postoffice Department, has developed the fact that Olmstead, McCartney's predecessor, has not been proceeded against for his embezzlement, amounting to $50,000, nor have his bondsmen been required to pay the amounts for which they are responsible. Olmstead is not in custody, and has not been molested since he was bailed, more than two years ago.

WHISKY.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue will probably renew his suggestions to Congress next winter in favor of a law allowing a drawback of tax paid on whisky exported, besides making other suggestions calculated to relieve this business from some of its present burdens. The distillers now have to pay, in addition to the tax of fifty cents on the gallon, the salary of storekeepers, gaugers' fees, and for locks, meters, etc. The Commissioner thinks the business of his Bureau can be greatly simplified, and that the tax be much more willingly paid by distillers if the tax per gallon were increased sufficiently to cover these extra expenses, and then have officials paid out of the public treasury.

REVENUE.

The amount of internal revenue collected thus far during the present fiscal year, is almost $139,000,000, and the Commissioner estimates that it will amount to about $143,000,000 by the first of next month. This is $30,000,000 more than Delano estimated in his report last December, and shows an increase of about sixteen per cent. in the business of the country from which internal revenue is derived. As the production of whisky has greatly fallen off the increase in other branches must have been considerably greater.

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT

to the Pacific coast, in August, will be made in a special excursion car from New York. The car will be stopped and detained at places where the President desires to visit. He will be accompanied by Gen. Porter, Senator Morton and other distinguished gentlemen.

THE OUTRAGE COMMITTEE.

The sub-committee on Southern outrages are making better progress than the members expected when the session began. The full committee meets here on the 26th of September, and in the meantime it is expected that not only the committee now in session here will complete its labors, but that the sub-committee which will be sent South within a month, will also have finished its labors, and be ready to report at that time.

A PRECIOUS SECRET.

Hon. E. C. Banfield, Solicitor of the Treasury, Col. Whitely, Chief of the Secret Service, and Messrs. Jones, Mayor and Gibson were appointed a few weeks ago to go to California with a quantity of treasury notes, and bring back about three million dollars in gold. They arrived yesterday morning and have safely delivered the treasure. The greatest secrecy is observed in regard to these transfers, and west of the Missouri river they were guarded by a strong military force.

FINANCIAL HISTORY.

The financial history of the country from 1776 to 1871, now preparing under government control, will soon be completed. Since it became known that the Government was at work on this great history, numerous claims against the United States, growing out of the revolutionary war, have been received.

NEW JERSEY RAILROADS

have filed claims with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the remission of tax ordered assessed on dividends declared during the last five months of 1870.

APPOINTMENTS, &C.

The Commissioner of Pensions has reappointed Dr. A. T. Augusta, colored, who was removed by Dr. Van Aunam, late Commissioner, to be examining surgeon of the Pension Bureau.

General Smith, Second Assistant Postmaster General, declines to accept the position of Governor of New Mexico, preferring to take his chances for recovering his health in the country. His friends consider this a doubtful experiment.

Sir Edward Thornton, British Minister, with his family will sail from New York on the 25th for London. It is rumored in diplomatic circles that he will be elevated to a higher position, and receive an Ambassador's appointment. Lord Alfred Pagel is spoken of his successor in Washington.

VANDERBILT'S SCRIP.

No instructions have yet been received from the Treasury Department relative to the collection of the tax due by the New York Central Railroad. The matter is delayed a few days in order to receive the decision of the company as to acknowledging the debt in accordance with the decision of the law officers of the Government. In case no such acknowledgment is made the officers will proceed with the collection of the tax by distraint and other legal measures.

THE LOAN.

Subscriptions to-day amount to $40,300.

THE M'GARRAHAN CLAIMS.

It is stated on good authority that the President while here yesterday, gave instructions to the Secretary of the Interior to restore the McGarrahan record to the condition it was in before it was mutilated. This step is in accordance with the recommendation of Bingham's minority report last winter, which was adopted by the House, but was laid on the table by a decided vote in the Senate.

KUKLUX WITNESSES.

NEW YORK, June 17.—A special from Washington says the process of obtaining witnesses before the Kuklux Committee is found to be much less difficult than was apprehended. The matter of subpoenaing witnesses from the most remote regions of the country requires only a few hours, and, as a consequence, the committee is obtaining a vast mass of important and pertinent testimony, which will be ready for submission to Congress immediately upon its assembling. There has not yet been a single instance where witnesses have been telegraphed for that a favorable response has not been received the same day. The general disposition on the part of Southern men is to give the committee all the information they possess. In this respect it is generally remarked that some new influence is at work in the Southern States.

TENNESSEE.

The Chattanooga Railroad Difficulty—A Distillery Released.

NASHVILLE, June 17.—Two years ago Supervisor Emory seized the distillery of Kirkpatrick, Collier & Co., at Chattanooga, and it has been closed since through the instrumentality of the present Supervisor, General Stokes. The suit has been compromised, and the distillery put in possession of the owners. It is one of the largest in the State, and paid a large amount of revenue.

The stoppage of the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad is inflicting much injury upon business men in Nashville, Chattanooga and other places, besides obstructing the carriage of mails and passengers on the shortest route to New Orleans. It is believed that but for the bankruptcy proceedings, arrangements could be made to run the road successfully, and pay all its creditors. Governor Lindsay, of Alabama, telegraphs from Washington that he is trying to make satisfactory arrangements with Stanton, and hopes everybody will be quiet and patient, and he will use every effort to protect all interests.

Death of a Distinguished Marylander.

BALTIMORE, June 17.—Hon. John V. L. McMahon, one of the ablest and most distinguished lawyers of Maryland, died in Cumberland on Thursday night. The youngest sister of Mr. McMahon is the wife of Mr. Vallandigham.

Kuklux.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 17.—A Kuklux band in Rutherford county demolished the Star, Republican newspaper, and whipped Mr. Justice last Sunday night.

NEW YORK.

More of the Russian Prince Alexis—Senator Carpenter and the New York Central Railroad—Weston Makes Time.

THE RUSSIAN PRINCE.

NEW YORK, June 17.—It is announced that the Russian Prince Alexis and his cortege will leave St. Petersburg next August, and arrive here in the latter part of September, or early in October. A Russian corvette is now lying in the harbor of New York.

WESTON

accomplished the task of walking 400 miles in five days. He finished at 11.47 last night, having 18 minutes to spare. He made the last mile in 11 minutes and 7 seconds, showing little signs of fatigue.

Arrived—The steamship Calabria, from Liverpool.

Senator Carpenter, in a letter to the Tribune, denies he has ever been employed by the New York Central Railroad Company, at the request of a young lawyer. He went before the Commission of Internal Revenue, and stated his opinion of the effect of the statutes applicable to the case, but received no compensation for doing so, and it was distinctly understood, when he went, he should receive no remuneration.

MUTINOUS SEAMEN.

NEW YORK, June 17.—The three colored seamen charged with mutiny and murdering the captain of the American ship J. S. Bowen, were to-day committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail.

Thomas and Robert Walsh, Charles Carr and Thomas Shea, charged with mutiny and an attempt to kill the captain and mate of the British ship Manitoba, were delivered over, under the extradition laws, to the Consul General for transportation to England.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, June 17—P. M.

The Gold market was dull but steady at about 112¾. Loans were made at from flat to 1-64 per cent. for carrying.

The gold clearances to-day, at the Gold Exchange Bank, were $54,000,000.

The exports of specie to-day were $941,124, and for the week $1,392,491.

The Government bond market was firm but dull, closing at about ⅛ per cent. advance on yesterday's prices.

The Stock market opened weak and feverish under the renewed attack of the bears, who hammered down St. Paul, Union Pacific and Northwestern, with the intention of creating a panic, but failed entirely, as the market recovered rapidly this afternoon, particularly on New York Central, Western Union, Rock Island, Lake Shore and Union Pacific, which are the stocks having the largest short interest. The decline in Northwestern and St. Paul is owing to the reported quarrel between these two roads in regard to freight tariff, but this will probably be arranged soon, for the directors of both roads are believed to be long of the stock, and it is not for their interests to reduce freight. The Express says the stock market at the close was firmer on the bank statement and an announcement from Washington, that Secretary Boutwell had ordered that the collection of the tax on New York Central be suspended for the present, and also that Caleb Cushing and Governor Jewell were working in the interest of the company.

Money remains in abundant supply at 3 per cent.

The bank statement is favorable to continued ease in money. The changes in the averages are as follows:

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans, decrease	$675,629
Specie, increase	1,273,757
Circulation, decrease	78,313
Deposits, increase	1,331,814
Legal-Tenders, increase	1,738,523

In Southern State securities Tennessees have been strong, but the remainder of the list were dull and heavy.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 110¾

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of '81	117½
Coupons of '62	112⅜
Coupons of '64	112⅜
Coupons of '65	112⅜
Do new	114⅜
Coupons of '67	114⅜
Coupons of '68	114⅜
Ten-forties	110⅜
Currency 6's	115⅛

STATE BONDS.

Missouri	96⅞	Old Virg'ia	67⅞
Old Tenn	72¾	Old N. Car	47
New Tenn	72⅝	New N. Car	27
New Virg's	73		

STOCKS.

Canton	82½	Rock Island	123⅜
Western U. Tel	59⅜	N. J. Cen't	110⅞
Quicksilver	12¾	St. Paul	59⅜
Mariposa	4⅝	Do preferred	79⅜
Do preferred	7⅝	Tol. & Wabash	61⅞
Adams Express	80⅜	Do preferred	81
Wells & Fargo	46⅜	Ft. Wayne	99⅜
Amer. Express	54	Terre Haute	29
U. S. Express	54⅜	Do preferred	59
Pacific Mail	42⅜	Chi & Alton	119
N. Y. Cent'l, con.	98⅜	Do preferred	122
N. Y. Cent'l, sc'p	93	Ohio & Miss'ppi	48⅜
Erie	29⅜	C. C. and C.	88⅜
Erie preferred	55	Burlington	156
Harlem	130	Lake Shore	114⅝
Do preferred	133	C. C. & I. C.	21⅛
Reading	117	Ill. Cent	136
Mich. Central	125	Union Pacific	29⅛
Pittsburg	119	Cent'l Pac. bonds	102⅜
Northwestern	77⅛	Union Pac. bonds	91⅜
Do preferred	91⅜		

OUR OWN MARKET REPORT.

Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal

ALBANY, N. Y., June 17.—Beeves, receipts 6,200 head, and the market continued buoyant and strong from the opening until the close. The demand is principally from the country dealers, and although the supply was large, it was only enough for the wants of this locality. Eastern and New York dealers held back expecting concessions, but were disappointed, as the advance of ⅛@¼c reported yesterday was fully maintained. The market closed strong with no indications of concession. W. Robbins sold 17 head of Illinois, 1,270 lbs., at 7¾c; 17 head, 1,375 lbs., at 7¾c; 17 head, 1,200 lbs., at 6¾c. B. C. Coon sold 59 head of Missouri, 1,530 lbs., at $7 30; 15 head Kentucky oxen, 1,590 lbs., at 6½c. Henry Rosenthal sold 55 head of Illinois stillers, 1,080 lbs., at 6¾@6¾c; 38 head, 1,150 lbs., at 7c; 30 head, 1,430 lbs., at 7¾c; 32 head, 1,430 lbs., at 7c; 72 head, 1,140 lbs., at $6 70@6 95; 129 head, 1,300 lbs., at 7@7¾c. White Brothers sold 16 head of Missouri, 1,450 lbs., at 6¾c; 30 head, 1,300 lbs., at 6¾c. Henry Rankin sold 32 head of Illinois, 1,300 lbs., at 7¾c. Prosper Eastman sold 17 head of Illinois, 1,250 lbs., at 7¾c; 18 head, 1,350 lbs., at 7c; 56 head of Texans, 1,060 lbs., at 5¾@6c. Yeoman & Warner sold 76 head of Texans, 1,050 lbs., at 5¾@6c; 76 head, 1,140 lbs., at 5¾c. Livingston & Rosenthal sold 50 head of Indiana, 1,050 lbs., at 6¾c.

Sheep, receipts 12,000 head. There are very few lambs, and the quality middling. The market is steady and strong at last week's prices; Ohio and Kentucky 75 lbs. 5¾@5¼c; 85 lbs. 6¼@6¾c; 90 lbs. 6¾c; 80 lbs. 6c; lambs 54 lbs. 10c; 60 lbs 10¾c; New York sheep, 70 lbs. 5¾c.

Hogs, receipts 13,000 head.

THE LANAHAN MATTER.

Proceedings Before the Investigating Committee at New York Yesterday.

NEW YORK, June 17.—At the morning session of the Methodist Investigating Committee, Mr. Vanderpool, counsellor-at-law, testified that Mr. Lanahan acted by his advice in the mandamus, and did not delay Goodenough's trial. He told Dr. Lanahan the books would likely afford material evidence in the Goodenough trial, and that unless he had had access to the books for several years before his appointment it would be useless to produce them on trial. Access being refused, he advised the mandamus to compel Dr. Carlton to allow the examination. The name of the Book Concern was used in the proceedings with Mr. Carlton, he being their agent. Mr. Smith, the junior partner of the last witness, testified that the mandamus would not have been sought for Goodenough's trial. At the opening of the afternoon session, Judge Reynolds asked for access to the check books, bank books, vouchers and papers, for the preparation of his defense.

After a long and stormy discussion the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That, inasmuch as Dr. Lanahan has asked permission to make such examination of the accounts and books and papers of the Book Concern at New York as may be necessary for his defense, we recognize the propriety of the request, and direct that Mr. Carlton, the book agent at New York, afford such aids and facilities as Dr. Lanahan here asks, consistent with the proper care and safety of the books and papers of the Concern; provided that same shall not be removed from the building where they are ordinarily kept, and that the nomination of them shall be made under the supervision of E. Grant, the principal book-keeper of the Concern, or some other competent person who may be designated by Mr. Carlton to assist as above provided, and then, when Lanahan shall specify any books or papers which he may want, Carlton shall have a list made and proper receipts given for them.

THE INDIANS.

A Conference With Red Cloud and Others at Fort Laramie.

CHICAGO, June 17.—Hon. Felix R. Brunot, chairman of the Board of Indian Commissioners, has just returned from Fort Laramie, where a council was held with Red Cloud and the principal chiefs of the Sioux nation in regard to locating their agency in their own country. Red Cloud and the chiefs who were present were in favor of going to the White river, some seventy-five or one hundred miles from the Platte river. The Indians are all peaceably disposed and no trouble need be anticipated with them if bad white men and whisky can be kept away from them. Some 7,000 Indians are gathered at the river, near the fort. Red Cloud has gone to consult the chiefs who have not yet eaten of the white man's bread, and will be back in fifteen days, when the place for the agency will be named.

The Bunker Hill Celebration.

BOSTON, June 17.—The commemoration of the battle of Bunker Hill commenced at sunrise by firing salutes in Boston and Charlestown. The New York Ninth regiment arrived at 7:45 a. m., and breakfasted at the St. James Hotel. The line of March for Charlestown was formed about ten o'clock. The route of march was thronged with spectators, flags were displayed and business generally suspended.

VALLANDIGHAM.

Death of the Ohio Statesman from His Accidental Wound.

Heartrending Incidents of the Death-bed Scene.

The Country Shocked.

CINCINNATI, June 17.—Mr. Vallandigham died eighteen minutes before 10 o'clock this morning. He went down very rapidly after 3 o'clock, having no pulse scarcely after that hour. Dr. Dawson, of Cincinnati, arrived at 3 o'clock, but was too late to do any good for the dying man. Judge Haynes, his law partner, from Dayton, reached Lebanon this morning with other personal friends, who were with him during his last hours.

McGehan, in the prosecution of whose case he lost his life, was taken from the jail this morning to the room, and beheld the dying friend who had appeared during the progress of the trial to summon all his energy and legal acumen in his defense.

Mr. Fallett made his argument for the State yesterday, and was to have been followed this morning by Mr. Milliken, and it was expected that Mr. Vallandigham would commence his argument this evening or Monday morning. Judge Pope, before whom the trial was proceeding, adjourned court this morning until Monday.

Mrs. Vallandigham started for Baltimore last evening, called thence by a dying brother.

Mr. Vallandigham's body will be taken at once to Dayton, reaching there about three o'clock.

PARTICULARS OF THE ACCIDENT.

It appears that, when the pistol was discharged, Mr. Vallandigham was hardly aware of the severe nature of the wound, as he walked around the room awhile before lying down. Governor McBurney, alarmed at the sudden appearance of a tragedy, rushed to the adjoining rooms, and at once summoned aid. As soon as persons came, Mr. Vallandigham said it was a foolish act, and still later adverted to it as the most reckless act of his life. Though he seemed to be conscious that he was badly hurt he appeared decidedly hopeful during the early hours. Rev. Mr. Haeght called to see him. Vallandigham took him by the hand and said substantially that he had too much faith in Calvinistic doctrines to believe he would not get safely through this misfortune, and told When of the surgeons to take care of the pain and he would manage the rest. When impressed with the approach of dissolution, he was calm and met the news of his condition bravely. After Dr. Reeves arrived from Dayton he soon had the room cleared; and when no one was present intimated to Mr. Vallandigham the very serious nature of his wound. The patient, seeking for something on which to build hope, reminded the Doctor of two bad cases of injuries not fatal, known to both, and asked if his were worse than they, to which the reluctant reply was, "Possibly not." The Doctor then told Mr. Vallandigham, who was suffering pain, that they would have to administer medicines of a sedative nature and suggested that if he had anything to say he had better communicate it then.

THE DEATH-BED SCENE.

Vallandigham then conversed with the Doctor concerning private matters, giving direction in regard to his business, after which medicine to relieve the pain was injected by the hypodermic process. After this there was no time when he was not under the influence of opiates that affected somewhat his sensibility. He nevertheless appeared to keep possession of his faculties to the last. At half-past three he seemed to be dying, and his friends were called to the bedside, and from that time he rapidly sank. The pulsations at the wrist appeared to have ceased, though he was remarkably calm, so much so that Dr. Drake said he was the coolest man under such circumstances he had ever seen. He still showed occasional signs about the face of agony. As death approached his face wore an ashy paleness. His last words were a request for ice and for medicine to allay his pain. In his last moments there were signs about his face that indicated great physical suffering. At 18 minutes before 10 o'clock this morning he was dead.

There were present in the room when he died his son Charles, seventeen years old, the only living child, with whom he had a touching interview on his arrival, to which allusion was made in last night's dispatches; also John M. Sprigg, of Dayton, a nephew of his wife; J. L. Vallandigham, a nephew from Hamilton; James Vallandigham, a distant relation from Hamilton; Lieutenant Governor McBurney, Ben Pittman, of Cincinnati; David Allen, of Lebanon, and a few others. During the night and morning, he was visited by the veteran Judge Smith, of Lebanon; Gen. Ward, Judge Haynes and many others. Gov. McBurney was constantly at the room, contributing in every way to the wants of the dying man. The niece of Vallandigham, a young girl who resided with him, arrived from Dayton after his death, and was intensely grieved. The body was immediately placed on ice preparatory to removal. From this time until the departure of the remains the hotel was besieged with persons who came to see the face, which was left exposed, and the expressions were admirably preserved. The remains left Lebanon for Dayton at 2 p. m. in charge of Judge Haynes, law partner, and Judge McKenny, of Dayton. A sad feature of the case was the absence of Mrs. Valandigham, who had gone the same evening to Cumberland, Md., called there by the death of her brother, Judge McMahon. She was telegraphed and will reach Dayton to-morrow morning by 10 o'clock. The sad event cast a general gloom over Lebanon. Mr. Vallandigham, during the trial, had made numerous friends, and had, by his pleasing deportment, beaten down many prejudices. All were looking forward to his speech in the defense of McGehan, which would have been delivered to-day. Vallandigham doubtless had made unusual preparations. He intended the effort to be his great criminal one at the bar. He appeared to have thoroughly worked up the case. He entered into it with his characteristic energy and enthusiasm, and fell while he was endeavoring to still more satisfactorily explain its mysteries.

MRS. VALLANDIGHAM HEARS THE NEWS.

CUMBERLAND, MD., June 17.—Mrs. C. L. Vallandigham came here to-day to attend the funeral of her deceased brother, Hon. John T. McMahon, and upon hearing this morning of the accident to and death of her husband, she became completely distracted. She is to be taken to Dayton to-night.

THE GRIEF IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, June 17.—There has been much sorrow manifested here to-day concerning the tragic end of Mr. Vallandigham, and it has been by no means confined to his political friends. Persons who have differed with him and animadverted severely upon his course during the rebellion have expressed no less regret at the terrible calamity which has befallen him than have his political associates. News concerning his last hours has been devoured with avidity. Newspaper reporters who arrived from the scene this evening have been diligently sought for for more details than have thus far been published.

THE NEWS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 17.—The news of the death of C. L. Vallandigham has created a profound impression in political circles here. All unite in expressions of sorrow at his untimely end and sympathy for Mrs. Vallandigham in her double bereavement. The Express says few public men, under the changed circumstances of the times, had a more promising future before them than had this distinguished citizen of Ohio. The whole Democracy of the whole country will sympathize with their brethren in Ohio in this, which is, indeed, both personally and politically, a sad bereavement.

Mr. Vallandigham's Last Hours.

[Cincinnati Times and Chronicle Lebanon Letter.]

The sufferer lies in room No. 15 of the hotel on the Broadway front, surrounded by a group of anxious friends, including Judge Pope, the counsel on both sides of the case, his surgeons and his son Charles, who reached him from Dayton shortly after 1 o'clock this morning. The meeting between father and son was a painful scene, but amidst it all Mr. Vallandigham, pale as a sheet and crushing back all exclamations of pain, is apparently the most self-composed person present. The anguish of his love for his boy finds only expression in a gentle stroking of his head and brief vocal expressions of endearment.

On Thursday evening, when the evidence closed and we were leaving the court room, he called me and said, "Wait; let us go to the hotel together." Part of the way another reporter accompanied us, and after he left us the talk was about the case of McGehan, which, as the day of the closing argument approached, seemed completely to occupy his mind and engross his attention. He was, as I wrote you in one of my letters, preparing for the great legal effort of his life. That in his zeal to prepare for that effort he sacrificed his life, stands to-day as the best evidence of the truth of what I have stated. Just before he started out after tea to take an evening ride, he bade me good-bye and said: "I will come to Cincinnati on Saturday night. Don't fail to come and see me." So I parted with a man whom, not knowing, I almost hated, but whom, knowing, I soon learned to admire and then to esteem. Others will bring their tributes of regard to his memory, but none will be more sincere than mine. W. T. P.

An Interview With Him One Week Ago.

HIS POLITICAL VIEWS.

[From the Cincinnati Times and Chronicle.]

That morning he was feeling very well. The consultation of the night before had satisfied him that the case of his client looked well, and the fact seemed to lift a burden of care from his mind, and allowed him freedom to think and talk of other matters.

After a little inquiry as to the probable length of the trial, his general ideas of the case, and some inquiries from Mr. Vallandigham about personal friends in this city, I said:

"Mr. Vallandigham, what is your opinion about the alleged difficulty with the tally-sheets at your Convention?"

He said: "I am not fully advised about that matter, but when our committee meets on the 21st, at Columbus, I shall favor a close examination into it, and if there is any mistake, it must be rectified. It looks to me, from the figures now given, as if there was a marked discrepancy that needs explanation."

This naturally led to other talk about politics. I said: "Well, how much do you think your party will be beaten in the next State canvass?" He said: "We shall not be beaten at all, especially if you show any signs of discord at your State Convention, or make a ticket out of weak material."

At this I laughed, when he shook his head and said: "Oh! you needn't laugh. I am in earnest about what I say."

"But," said I, "how about those malcontents in the Northwest?"

He thought that they could be brought into line and made to behave themselves. "But," said he—and here he warmed to his subject—"this is not a question of immediate successes. The question is, which of the great parties of this country is to be the party of progress, the party of advanced ideas. There can be no more political campaigns fought on the issues of the last few years. They are dead. And if the Democratic party refuses to move to the front, to accept the new order of things, it will simply pass away, and some other party, made up of the earnest, progressive elements of both the old parties, will take possession of the Government."

I inquired, "Don't you think that the campaign of '72 will be fought on the present issues?" He said: "That may be undertaken by our party, but it will fail. A year ago Grant gave promise of his intention to lead the Republican party into a new departure, and he would have done it, but a gang of old politicians at Washington held him back and scared him with gabble about defeat, until he went square back into the old nets. Grant is an honest man, and would do right if the politicians would let him; but that they won't do. He took the back track on the San Domingo question, in which, apart from the corrupt means used, he was clearly right. I tell you, sir, annexation of territory and the continent is the destiny of the American people. We shall have San Domingo, and Cuba, and Mexico, and all the rest; mark that. We missed the greatest chance we ever had in not getting Cuba during the Spanish troubles. We could have had it then for the mere asking, and in a few years we would have been owners of the richest and most productive piece of territory in the world. Why, they used to talk about me and call me a disunionist. I tell you, sir, earnestly and honestly, that I never was a disunionist; that I always did believe and now believe that this Union will be perpetuated and extended until it embraces the continent." His denial of disunion views Mr. Vallandigham thrice repeated, with marked emphasis.

Going on, he talked freely about the parties of the future, and his ideas of their composition. I ventured the question: "Why, Mr. Vallandigham, with the hatred that is exhibited toward you by the dead-issue Democracy, I don't see how it is that you can stay in that party." At this he smiled significantly and said: "Why, what can I do? The Republican party won't move forward. It wants to stick to its old clothes, and my best hope is to get the Democracy to push to the front. However, there is no telling what three hundred and sixty-five days may bring forth, and of one thing I am certain: If the Democratic party fails to become the party of progress and advanced ideas, and I from conscientious convictions decide to act with any other political party, that other political party will never stop to inquire what my past political record has been. Parties don't manage things that way."

Those who read may construe this expression as they please. I write it almost verbatim as he spoke it to me. The speaker's earnest manner convinced me that he meant all that he said. The same sentiment was subsequently repeated in various forms during our conversation, which lasted altogether for fully half an hour. But Mr. Vallandigham is dead. His political record is made. The wealth of his social virtues is treasured up in many hearts. None who knew him will cherish more pleasant recollections of him than I will; none will drop tears of more heartfelt sorrow over his grave.

FOREIGN.

Eighteen Thousand Insurgents Shot Since the Surrender of Paris—Favre Defends the Government of the 4th of September—The Jubilee at Rome.

PARIS, June 16.—Eighteen newspapers are represented in the self-constituted electoral committee of journalists. The programme of the committee is opposed by the Republican organs, because the newspapers which support the movement are considered favorable to monarchy.

The Grand Review.

PARIS, June 17.—The grand review of one hundred thousand troops at Long Champs has been postponed, in consequence of the rains.

The New Loan.

It is rumored on the Bourse that the new Government loan will be issued on the 25th inst.

Candidates.

It is said that M. M. Guizot Montpayoux and Clement Duvernais will be candidates for the Assembly from Paris, and Gen. Cissy will run for Department Cote D'Or.

Maryland Tobacco.

[World's Special.]

PARIS, June 17.—The Government advertises for tenders for a million pounds of Maryland tobacco. Tenders must arrive before the 5th of July.

Incredible.

The whole number of insurgents shot since the capture of Paris is eighteen thousand.

Favre Defends Himself.

VERSAILLES, June 17.—In the Assembly today M. Favre defended the non-acceptance of peace on the occasion of his visit to the German headquarters, at Meaux. He said the reason of the failure of the negotiations at that time was that Bismarck demanded the cession of Strasburg, which the government was not disposed to concede. In conclusion, M. Favre urged the Assembly to extend its inquiry as to the conduct of the government who have held power since the fourth of September to imperialists, who decided that France should be led to her ruin.

LONDON, June 17.—Insurrectionary placards have been posted in Paris.

Another branch of the International Society has issued a manifesto disclaiming connection with those who have accepted the responsibility for the conflagrations in Paris, and affirming that they are engaged in a struggle against cowardice, a war against despotism and monopoly. They declare they are conquered, and that their candidates must be advanced to office. Republicans Malon, Fridon, Lantigde, Tolaine, Rochel, and Dalert are suggested to the support of the members of the society as being Socialists and Democrats.

Gen. Faidherbe is a Republican candidate for the Assembly in the Department of Somme.

Some of the Bonapartist candidates have proclaimed the watchword of "Free Trade."

Odillon Barrat is a candidate from the Department of Varand, and Charles Abbottrecci stands in the Department of the Loire.

The reorganization of the army is proceeding with all possible speed.

The Telegraph has a dispatch from Versailles which states that the Bonapartist candidates are making vast efforts, and spending a great deal of money to effect their election to the Assembly. They really have no chance of success, for the Assembly itself is determined upon upholding the statu quo.

LONDON, June 17.—The demonstration in Brussels yesterday in honor of the Pope's jubilee, was a complete failure.

The Nova Scotia giantess, Miss Annie Swan, has been married to Mr. Bates Lorillard.

The American yacht Enchantress is at Southampton. Eighty of her crew have been arrested for mutiny, and one of them has been committed to prison on a charge of stabbing officers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ATHENS, June 17.—The Turkish government refuses to receive Tricopt as Embassador of Greece, for the reason he was a foreign minister of this country during the Cretan insurrection. The Greek government has forwarded immediately his recall to Ragambe, its envoy to Washington.

STOCKHOLM, June 16.—The railway from Stockholm to Christiana was opened to-day. The trip between the two cities is now made in fifteen and a half hours.

King William's Toast.

BERLIN, June 17.—A grand court dinner was given at the Imperial palace to-day. Seven hundred guests were present. The King proposed a toast eulogizing and thanking the people of new united Germany and their monarchs and princes for the support given the army and himself during the war.

The Jubilee at Rome.

ROME, June 16.—The jubilee of Pope Pius IX was celebrated to-day. Receptions at the Vatican followed each other in constant succession from morning until night. Three thousand pilgrims, from all parts of the world, are in the city. Receptions of diplomatic bodies will be held on the 17th, 20th and 21st instants.

Narragansett Park Races.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 17.—At Narragansett Park, to-day, the first race for five hundred dollars, horses not over four years, was won by Thomas Jefferson, Jr; best time, 2:52. The second race, for two thousand dollars, horses that never beat 2:28, was won by Hinny; time, 2:28, 2:24½, 2:22½.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, June 17—4:30 p. m.—Consols 92¾. Bonds, coupons '62s 90½; old '65s 90½; '67s 90½; 10-40s 88¾.

FRANKFORT, June 17.—U. S. coupons of 1862 96¾.

PARIS, June 17.—Bourse, rentes 52 francs and 75 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, June 17.—Cotton, the market is firmer; middling uplands 8¾@8½d; middling Orleans 8¾d; sales 20,000 bales, of which 8,000 bales were for speculation and export; to arrive and nearly due 8¾d. Breadstuffs are unchanged. Pork 54s. Cheese 60s. Cumberland middles 34s 6d; short rib do. 37s 6d.

MEXICO.

The Rebellion at Tampico—Bad Faith of the Insurgents—The City Stormed and Taken at the Point of the Bayonet.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 7.—The insurgents at Tampico refuse to let families leave their homes, and, in consequence, there is great suffering experienced. The American Consul requested the besiegers not to fire on the city, but the request was not granted. The President has ordered General Roche to do something toward saving the women and children and old men.

Vallalta will probably be elected Governor of Jalisco.

Congress has been called in extra session.

June 8th—Last night a truce of twenty-four hours was arranged between the rebels at Tampico and General Roche, commanding the besieging forces, to let families leave the city.

June 10th—Gen. Roche states that the Tampico rebels finally refused to let families leave the city, and improved the twenty-four hours of truce by repairing the fortifications.

June 11th—Tampico was stormed this morning at 4 o'clock, and taken at the point of the bayonet. All the insurgents were either killed, wounded or captured. The Federal army is all right and well.

Yellow fever is raging at Vera Cruz.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 11—via HAVANA, June 17.—Congress has adjourned. It is reported that an extra session will be called. Manuel Payno declines to be embassador Washington.

An American journal to defend the interests of New York capitalists is to established at to the capital.

Great agitation exists all over the Republic in consequence of the coming election; the local authorities of each party commit outrages on each other, and riots and assassinations are plentiful.

The city council of the capital, installed a month ago by Congress, was expelled on the 10th instant by the administration. Much excitement prevails in consequence.

The press of the capital are severe in their strictures on the New York Herald and Times for their alleged hostility to Mexico, and call upon the people to prepare to repel an invasion by the Yankees.

The new consul appointed for San Francisco will remain in Mexico until after the election. An appointment of a Minister to Washington will also be made after the election.

Monescal's appointment as Minister of Foreign Affairs is well received.

A general revolution is imminent.

Horrible Murder on the Mississippi.

MEMPHIS, June 17.—News has been received here of a horrible murder which was committed at Australia landing last Tuesday night. Two men named Thomas and Hawes, from near Evansville, Indiana, had been there since the late flood, with a trading boat, and were doing a thriving business trading with negroes. Tuesday night, Thomas, who is represented as dissipated, went to Australia, and told that Hawes had left for Evansville, without leaving him a cent, and tried to sell the boat. Failing in this he left the keys of the boat with a gentleman, and left. The next day the boat was examined, and Hawes' body found, with his throat cut from ear to ear. Hawes was supposed to have a large sum of money, and it is believed Thomas murdered him for it.

A Chicago Suicide.

CHICAGO, June 17.—Alfred Lee, Secretary and Treasurer of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of this city, went to the Laclede House last night and took a room, registering himself as Alfred Graham. At noon to-day the report of a pistol was heard from his apartment, and on investigation it was found that Lee had shot himself in the head, inflicting a fatal wound. In his pocket was found a letter addressed to his sister, Sarah Lee, at Auburndale, Miss., in which he states that his life has been a mistake; that he has been a burden to his friends and relatives, and that he is determined to relieve them, with other matter to the same effect.

THE ST. LOUIS RACES.

Fifth Annual Meeting of the Southern and Western Turf Congress.

ST. LOUIS, June 17.—The fifth annual meeting of the Southern and Western Turf Congress opened at the Abby track to-day under the most favorable auspices. The weather was fine and the attendance unusually large, embracing many prominent citizens.

The first race was a mile dash for two year olds for $250; the starters were unnamed. Sorrel filly, by Bonnie Scotland, owned by Geo. Eastmard, of Springfield, Ills., and Delilahorn, by Voucher, owned by Chas. L. Hunt, of St. Louis. The race was won by Scotland Filly. Time, 1:57¾.

The second race was a great post stake of the Turf Congress, for $2,500, and for which each association of the congress names a horse. The following were the starters: Leinster, for St. Louis; Helmet, for Lexington, Ky.; Barney Williams, for Mobile; Virgil, for New Orleans, and Mollie Jones, for Nashville. The horses got away in a bunch, with Mollie Jones slightly in the lead, which she maintained throughout the heat, coming in a length ahead; Barney Williams, with Virgil, 3d; Leinster, 4th; Helmet, 5th. Time, 8:04¾. Barney Williams was under very strong pull throughout the entire heat, notwithstanding which the victory of Mollie Jones made her a great favorite in the pools, selling four to ten times higher than Barney.

In the second heat Barney took the lead from the start, and forced the running throughout. At the quarter pole he opened the gap fully one hundred yards, which he kept on increasing as the heat progressed. During the third mile it was evident he was running to distance the field, which he easily accomplished, passing under the string, the red flag falling in the face of all his pursuers, winning the heat and race. Time, 8:02¾. This was a totally unexpected result, and the backers of Mollie Jones fell heavily. Leinster was withdrawn previous to the second heat, in consequence of lameness.

The remainder of the races commence on Thursday and continue during the balance of the week.

THE SOUTH.

Condition of Affairs in Georgia, Virginia, and North Carolina.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Trustworthy accounts of the situation of affairs in Georgia are at hand. It appears the Kuklux organization does not exist in that State. There is but little violence, and that not of an organized political character, if, indeed, it has a political origin. Virginia and North Carolina are in a somewhat similar condition. In Georgia the prospect of placing the State in the hands of the very best element seems very hopeful.

The Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Probabilities—Threatening and rainy weather, with light winds, will probably continue during to-night and Sunday on Lake Erie and Ontario, and thence Eastward to the Atlantic. Cloudy weather will probably very generally prevail east of the Mississippi, with light winds from Southwest and Northwest. Partially cloudy weather, with fresh Southeastern winds, is probable for the Gulf coast.

THYRA AND ALFRED.

The Victims of the Next Royal Marriage.

On the strength of the announcement that a marriage has been arranged between Princess Thyra, of Denmark, and Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, the World submits the following sketches:

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

It is not altogether inappropriate that that prince of the present royal family of England who aspires to the honors of the viking, should seek in marriage the hand of a daughter of the living representative of the sea-kings.

The royal aspirant to this honor is the second son of Victoria, the Queen, and her consort Prince Albert. He was born at Windsor Castle, August 6, 1844. His early education was intrusted to a reverend gentleman with the ominous name of Birch, and from 1852 to 1856 Mr. F. W. Gibbs had the honor of coaching him. To him then Major Cowell, C. E., succeeded under this office, and Prince Alfred went to Geneva to spend a winter in the study of languages. Subsequently, he made his preliminary studies for the navy at Gosport. He was appointed a naval cadet in August, 1858, and sent to the Euryalus screw steam frigate, fifty-one guns. He almost immediately commenced his naval career, sailing to all parts of the world. In 1862 he was offered the Crown of Greece, which was afterwards accepted by his brother-in-law George, brother of the Princess Alexandria and the Princess Thyra. He was subsequently created Duke of Edinburgh, Earl of Kent, and Earl of Ulster, and took his seat as such in the House of Lords. He was sworn in a master of Trinity House, and has received the freedom of the city of London. In 1867 he was appointed to command the frigate Galatea, in which he visited the Australian colonies. While in Sydney an attempt was made to assassinate him, which was unsuccessful. He immediately returned to England, whither the news had preceded him. Much comment was excited by his shabbiness in asking Parliament to pay for some presents he had made to the Australian colonists. The Duke subsequently visited India, where he met with a remarkable reception. Of his visit to the Sandwich Islands more stories are told than it is pleasant to relate. His Royal Highness is heir apparent to the Prince Ernest, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

THE PRINCESS THYRA.

This young lady, who will be another link in the chain which unites "Saxon and Dane," is the fifth child and youngest daughter of Christian IX, King of Denmark.

The Fate of a Passionate Boy.

[From the Dubuque (Iowa) Times.]

A farmer of Boylan's Grove, named D. H. Hunter, had a passionate and unruly son, aged 17 years. The father had much difficulty in keeping him at work, and resorted to bribes to secure his much-needed assistance. This spring he promised to give the boy a pair of spring colts if he would care for a certain cornfield, which the boy agreed to do. On Wednesday last the boy was working in this field. At noon he came up with his horse, but did not unhitch or feed him, and left him standing so for one or two hours; nor did the boy show much disposition to return to his plowing. About this time the father returned to his home from a distant field where he had been at work, and, seeing the situation of affairs, at once proceeded to chastise the boy with the end of the reins which he (the father) held in his hands. The boy, who had leaped on to his horse, rode away to escape the punishment, and returned to his cornfield. The father ate his dinner and returned to his labors. The other members of the family, it appears, were not at home. What followed, in the main, is mere surmise. The boy, after going to the field, plowed around two or three times, and, presuming that his father had gone, and knowing that none of the rest of the family were in the house, returned home, went in, loaded a shot gun, took it out behind a hay-stack, and, holding its muzzle to his head, set the charge off by putting his toe to the trigger. His absence in the evening evidently excited no great disquietude, for we do not learn that any search was made for him. Possibly it was a common thing for him to absent himself. The next day about noon, his mother, while searching for eggs, stumbled over something in the tall grass behind a hay-stack. Judge of her horror when an examination disclosed the dead body of her son, grasping with both hands the fatal gun which had sent him into eternity.

A SOLEMN SCENE.

The Murdered Archbishop Lying in State.

[Paris Letter.]

I have to-day been to witness the impressive ceremoney which the French call the Chapelle ardente, and which consists of the lying in state of the murdered Archbishop of Paris, at the Archiepiscopal Palace, in the quarter of St. Germains. In the court-yard of the palace were some soldiers on guard. Passing between them and entering the palace, I found myself at once in the scene of the solemnity. It was a vast hall, divided by black velvet hangings into four compartments. The entrance to this hall from the court-yard was draped with black velvet, with silver fringes, surmounted with a shield. The shield was red, with a white cross, with the motto, "Labore fideque," and surmounted with a coronet and cross. In the antechamber, formed by the black velvet curtains, into which I first entered, were two great silver candlesticks, the tapers unlighted, the light entering only by the door. I now turned to the left, similarly formed by the black velvet hangings, and where the lighted candles in two silver candlesticks were insufficient to dispel the dull gloom. Soldiers stood immovable in this and all the other chambers. The next antechamber was precisely similar to the one I had just left, and from this I entered the room in which the Archbishop lay. It was brilliantly lighted by four immense silver candelabra at each corner of the bier, and by innumerable other candles of all sizes and hights. A gleam of daylight was also allowed to enter by a window in the center of the room, and the ray of white light streamed full down upon the face of the corpse. The bier was placed in the middle of the room, the public passing along at its left. To the left of the line of passage were rows of kneeling nuns in their white head dresses and black robes, praying; on the right was a similar line of monks. The bier itself was of black velvet and silver. The Archbishop was in his full dress, robes and miter. Around him were scattered piles of flowers. The face had greatly fallen in, and decomposition had made considerable progress. The hands, which were also visible, were partially clenched, as in the agony of death. In the right-hand corner of the chamber was the bier of Monsigneur Surat, his vicaire. His bier was smaller, and the body was already fastened up in the coffin. The coffin was almost hidden with drapery and flowers. The hour was early and there was no crowd. The passers were, therefore, allowed for an instant to kneel and pray. An officer was stationed opposite to the bier to prevent the public from making too long a stay, and two soldiers were stationed at the end of the bier. From the funeral chamber I passed into another antechamber similar to that by which I had entered, and went out into the Boulevards. After the Archbishop has been placed in his coffin there will be a further and much grander ceremony in the Cathedral of Notre Dame.

An Incident of the Capture of Paris.

[World Paris Letter.]

A touching incident is related of a family living in the Rue Royale. They had taken shelter in the cellar from the fire, which was already raging in their domicile—the father, mother (who was enceinte) and a little girl three years old. Soon the heat became insupportable; the smoke threatened to suffocate them, and altogether their situation became most critical.

"Death is but death, however it may come," said the father, "and it were better to be killed right out by a bullet than stay to be slowly roasted here. I shall go and try to get through the fighting with the child. Wait here for me." Taking his little daughter in his arms, he rushed through the midst of a hail of bullet and mitraille to the passage where he hoped to gain a shelter. Arrived at the gates he found them closed, whilst several muskets were pointed at his head.

"Kill me, if you please," he gasped, "but save my child." The guns were lowered, a passage was made for the child, and one of the soldiers, a corporal, said to the father:

"Pass in, quick."

"I cannot," he answered, "my wife is still in danger."

"Well," said the corporal, "if you like to go back through the fusillade I will admit you if you return."

The devoted husband returned, found the cave, and from the midst of the flames and smoke rescued his unconscious wife; then, passing with her through the fast flying balls, the gates were reached, closed after them, and they were saved.

Kukluxing a Woman in Massachusetts.

[From the Springfield Republican, June 13.]

Justice Davis, of Greenfield, on Saturday, held Henry Wright, George O. Nelson, Mervin Marcy, and Thomas Marcy, of Charlemont, for their outrageous assault on Mrs. Laura A. Harris, of that town, whom they meant to punish for adultery. Mrs. Harris' testimony was that on the evening of the 18th of April, while she was sitting at the chamber window of her husband's house, a crowd appeared in the street. Masked men knocked at the door and then entered through the cellar, after being told by the husband that if they did so it would be at their peril. Harris was seized and bound, although he was armed with a revolver, and the chamber door was broken down with an ax by four or five of the ring-leaders. Mrs. Harris was found behind a bureau, dragged out and down into the street. Her hands were tied behind her and her mouth covered to smother her cries of "murder." She was carried into a field, held upon the ground, her stockings hauled off, her clothes thrown over her head, and her person, from her waist down, smeared with tar and feathers; tar was also poured from a pan upon her head. She begged them to let her go, promising to leave town if they would do so, and she was finally left in the field and allowed to go home.

☞ Three street-car conductors in Buffalo, where they use a punch invented by the superintendent, have been arrested for embezzling money from the company. It seems their practice was, when receiving cash fare (eight cents), not to punch the "trip slip," as it is called, which denotes the number and amount of cash fare received, but to punch an old ticket concealed in the hand under the "trip slip," the operation being so adroitly performed as to escape the notice of the passenger.

A fatal accident occurred last Tuesday at South Milford. Mr. Williams, the engineer of Mr. Grate's saw mill, was at work on the ground floor, when one of the men threw a heavy slab down below, as was the custom, which struck Mr. W., injuring him so severely that he died early next morning.

RIVER NEWS.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

[For particulars see advertisements.]

Cincinnati	UNITED STATES	3 P. M.
Memphis	NASHVILLE	12 M.
Evansville	BERMUDA	12 M.
New Orleans	BELLE VERNON	12 M.

ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

Gen. Buell, Cin.	Gen. Lytle, Cin.
Tarascon, Hend.	Leonora, Mad.
Blue Wing, Ky. riv.	Champion, Cin.

DEPARTURES YESTERDAY.

Gen. Buell, Cin.	Gen. Lytle, Cin.
Tarascon, Hend.	Leonora, Mad.
Blue Wing, Ky. riv.	Champion, St. Louis.
LeClaire, Tenn. riv.	

Yesterday opened dark, cloudy, and pleasant. About 10 o'clock rain commenced to fall and continued until near 1 o'clock, after which the sun came out, and it was much warmer after the rain than before. The river continues to fall, with 2 feet 6 inches in the pass down the Indian chute and 4 feet 6 inches in the canal. There was comparatively no business done on the levee yesterday. Special telegrams to the COURIER-JOURNAL report the condition of the weather and the Ohio and tributaries at various points.

The LeClaire No. 2 left for Tennessee river with a fair trip.

The Blue Wing departed for Kentucky river with her usual good packet trip.

The Belle and barges, loaded with iron ore from St. Louis bound for Wheeling, will pass up to-day.

The Glencoe will leave for Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans Tuesday evening at 5 o'clock, positively.

The towboat Robin towed yesterday the empty barges brought by the Dwight Newcomb through the canal.

The citizens of Vicksburg are to have no election on the cut-off question. The order has been rescinded.

The sale of the towboat D. T. Lane, by auction, at Pittsburg, was postponed until next Thursday afternoon.

The ferryboat John Shallcross took a Sunday-school picnic party to Twelve-mile Island yesterday, and returned at 6 p. m.

The Champion arrived from Cincinnati and added here considerable freight and several people, and left at 3 p. m., bound for St. Louis.

The Leonora came down yesterday about ten o'clock with a large picnic party from Madison, and returned at five o'clock yesterday evening.

The Bermuda, Cincinnati to Evansville; Nashville, Cincinnati to Memphis, and Belle Vernon, Cincinnati to New Orleans, will pass down to-day.

The United States is the only boat leaving for Cincinnati to-day. She will leave at 3 p. m., promptly, from the company's wharfboat, at the foot of Third street.

By a special dispatch from New Albany last night, we learn that Captain Harry Walker, late clerk of the Mary Houston, died of consumption in that city last evening.

Capt. B. C. Levi received a telegram yesterday from Capt. R. E. Neal informing him that the Indiana would arrive here Monday night, and leave for New Orleans Tuesday evening.

The towboats Wild Duck and Ironsides are harbored at Coalport—the former with three barges laden with ore, and the latter with five barges of iron and iron ore. The Eagle is at Pomeroy with a tow of empty barges.

Capt. James Paul bought of Jacob Miller, jr., yesterday, the steamer Mary Miller, for which he paid $12,000. Terms, $10,000 cash, and the balance on time. Capt. Paul left for Evansville yesterday evening on the LeClaire to receive the boat and bring her to Louisville, where she will receive some repairs, and then enter the Louisville and Cairo trade. Next fall Capt. P. intends entering the Mary Miller in the Louisville and Arkansas or White river trade.

Mr. W. E. Finch, for many years a citizen of New Orleans, and well known as a ship-chandler and boat store-keeper, to ante-bellum residents and river men of that city, died near Alexandria, La., on board of the steamer Red Cloud, while a passenger bound down river. He was buried at Alexandria. Mr. Finch, during early life, was a sailor, and he passed several years in the hazardous enterprise of running an African slaver.

The Memphis Appeal of Friday says: At a late hour last night, the floating docks were still in a sinking condition, though a large force is at work, assisted by the coal-tugs Little Alps and Submarine No. 2, endeavoring to raise them. The tugs and Submarine, with their pumps, succeeded in bringing up the aft sections three feet at noon, but toward night they settled back to their former precarious position. Slight hopes are now entertained of the two aft sections being raised, though every effort will be made to keep them afloat. The Pioneer, which is on the docks, lies in a dangerous position. Her stern is resting on one of the submerged sections. We trust Capt. Walker will be able to get the docks afloat again. Front street and the wharf presented rather a dull appearance yesterday. Nearly every person that could get conveyance attended the reopening and bran dance at Raleigh Springs.

The New Orleans Commercial Bulletin, of the 15th, says: The weather yesterday ruled cloudy and close, with little or no air stirring till early afternoon, when a heavy rain set in, lasting well on to dusk. On the landing there was considerable animation for summer time among discharging craft. In shipments only moderate activity prevailed. The outlook here is not encouraging. Western boats bring full loads at ruinously low figures, and go back comparatively light. Ouachita river yields but little business either way, while the Red river trade, now languishing for want of up freights, is threatened with additional dullness by the recent overflow from heavy rains of all the low lands from Shreveport down. At this point the river is declining daily, and now rates about four feet six inches below high water mark of 1862. The City of Alton is again with us on another quick trip, having left St. Louis on the evening of the 6th and arrived here night before last on express time, with all she could handle. Capt. Sheble backs out the City of Alton on return trip positively this afternoon. To travelers we would say that this magnificent steamer offers the comforts of a princely home.

The Cincinnati Commercial of yesterday says: The owners of the Leonidas are just now exercised over the mysterious disappearance of Mr. William McAllister, first clerk of that steamer. On Saturday last he wrote from Louisville, stating that he would leave for Cincinnati the next day. As he did not arrive Monday morning, Captain Maratta apprehensively telegraphed to Mr. J. C. Montcalm, at Louisville, to learn the reason of the delay, and received a reply to the effect that the gentleman had left that evening on the United States. He failed to put in an appearance Tuesday, and inquiry being made on the States, it was shown that he had not come up on that steamer at all. Capt. Maratta has every confidence in his clerk, who has been in his employ for some time, and entertains serious fears lest Mr. McAllister has been foully dealt with, as it was known that he had a considerable sum of money in his possession. Mr. McAllister resides at Beaver, where he also has a family of two or three small children. Several gentlemen in this city say that they saw Mr. McAllister engage a room on board the steamer United States Monday evening about one hour before the boat left for Cincinnati. He was slightly intoxicated.

The St. Louis Democrat says: The Petrel was bound hence to St. Marys, when on Wednesday night about half-past ten she struck a break and rapidly began to sink. She swung round, and Captain Husman and pilot Harvey Smith, who had her in charge, brought her partly on a bar, where she sunk almost to her boiler deck. This was thirty-five miles below St. Louis, and just above Lillie's Landing. The Adam Jacobs, bound to St. Louis, was seen approaching. Five signals of distress were sounded, but the Jacobs passed on. It is presumed her officers considered it too hazardous to attempt reaching the sunken boat where she lay. About one hour after, the Belle Memphis came along. She also was signaled, and passed on, but soon returned, and rendered every assistance in her power. Some five of the crew of the Petrel were taken on board the Belle, treated well, and carried to St. Louis. The men of the Petrel are profuse in acknowledgment of the kindness shown them by Capt. Crane and his associates. Several deck-hands and the engineers of the Petrel were left on board to take care of the sunken boat. Protest was made yesterday before 'squire Eaton. The Petrel was insured in Cincinnati and elsewhere for $5,000. The bell boat Salvor No. 1, lying at Grand Tower, has been sent to the Petrel, and will probably get her raised by to-morrow evening. Captain Husmen and pilot Harvey Smith took out the Florence last evening to finish the contract of the Petrel.

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

CINCINNATI, June 17.—River 9 feet, rose 6 inches. Arrived—America, from Nashville; Lawrence, from Memphis. Departed—R. W. Skillenger, for Kanawha; Bermuda, for Evansville; Nashville, for Memphis; Belle Vernon, for New Orleans. Business more active. Showery during the day and evening.

CAIRO, June 17.—Quickstep, Evansville packet, 9 p m; City of Chester, Memphis to St. Louis, 10; Argonaut No. 2, Tennessee river to St. Louis, 7 a m; Doctor, New Orleans to St. Louis, 11; M. J. Wicks, New Orleans to St. Louis, 2 p m; Belle Memphis, St. Louis to Memphis, 2; John H. Groesbeck, New Orleans to Cincinnati, 3; Argosy, Cincinnati to New Orleans, 5; Octavia, Mound City, 5; Belfast, Cincinnati to New Orleans, 6; John A. Wood, New Orleans to Paducah, 7; John Lumsden, Cairo to Nashville, 8. River rose two inches. Weather clear. Mercury 82.

NASHVILLE, June 17.—The river, after rising several inches, is stationary, with three feet water on Harpeth shoals. Weather warm and showery. The Eddyville departed for Harpeth shoals last night to lighten the Emma Floyd. Both will be in port to-night.

ST. LOUIS, June 17.—Arrived—Andy Johnson, Keokuk; Kellogg; and barges, New Orleans; W. J. Lewis, Kansas City; Sam Clark, Lasalle. Departed—Olive Branch, James Howard, and Katie, for New Orleans; City of Cairo, Vicksburg; Andy Johnson; Mollie McPike, Keokuk; Minneapolis, St. Paul; Sallie, Arkansas river; Silver Bow, Omaha; Oceanus, Red river; Mountaineer, Kansas City; Samson and barges, Ohio River. River still falling, weather alternately cloudy and clear and warm.

MEMPHIS, June 17—9:25 p. m.—Weather clear. Mercury 80. River falling. Heavy rain last night. Departed—Grand Tower for St. Louis; Robert Mitchell, Susie Silver and Indiana for Louisville; Allen for White river; Richmond for New Orleans; City of Vicksburg for Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, June 17.—Up—City of Alton last night, and Henry Shreve, Ouachita Belle, Joseph Bigby and Alaska to-day. Weather warm and clear. River falling.

NEW ORLEANS, June 13.—Arrived—Henry Ames from St. Louis; McDonald and barges from Pittsburg; Commonwealth from St. Louis; Mary Houston from Louisville.

KENTUCKY CASH STORE,

106 FOURTH STREET,

Will be reopened on MONDAY MORNING, June 19, when the friends and public will have another chance to buy DRY GOODS of all kinds at AUCTION PRICES.

This stock must be closed out in the shortest possible time.

The largest and finest stock of MOURNING GOODS and BLACK ALPACAS in the city will be sold at a great bargain.

Irish Linens cheaper than ever.

50 dozen Towels at 10c each, worth 20c.

300 Silk Fans at 65c, worth $1 25.

500 Linen Fans at 10c, worth 25c.

200 pairs Kid Gloves at 75c., worth $1 25.

---- Corsets at 65c, worth $1 25.

500 dozen Ladies' and Children's Hosiery at 5c per pair to the finest Balbriggan worth $2. KY. CASH STORE, 106 4th st.

SALE CONTINUED

AT

HAYDON BROS. & CO.'S,

140 Market street, between Fourth and Fifth streets.

600 pairs of KID GLOVES left at 25c and 50c per pair.

Assorted lots of DRESS GOODS on the counters. Prices in plain

WE GUARANTEE LOW PRICES TO REDUCE STOCK.

Customers calling will find bargains in DRESS GOODS, KID GLOVES, HOSIERY, and NOTIONS. Prices attached to each article in plain figures.

CHEAPEST SALE OF DRY GOODS EVER IN THE CITY.

☞ The low prices for the purpose of reducing stock.

HAYDON BROS. & CO.,

140 Market street, between Fourth and Fifth.

THE DRY GOODS SALE OF THE SEASON.

W. S. ANDERSON & CO.

Have determined to close out their entire stock of

GENERAL DRY GOODS, MILLINERY, SUITS, &c.,

and, in order to do so, have marked their prices so as to convince the most dubious that the stock MUST and WILL be SOLD REGARDLESS of COST. Our customers may now look for

GREATER BARGAINS THAN ANY EVER BEFORE OFFERED BY THIS FIRM.

Silks, Satins, and Japanese Silks; Shawls, Mantles, and Bedouins. DRESS GOODS: Bombazines, Alpacas, Pure Mohairs, Grenadines and Challies; Prints, Ginghams, and Lawns. Hosiery, Gloves, Laces, Embroideries; Linens, Sheetings, and Domestics; House-furnishing Goods; Linen, Lawn, and Swiss Suits and Suitings; Sashes, Ties, Ribbons, Flowers, &c.

500 Elegant Real Leghorn Hats, direct from the factors, at awfully cheap prices.

[illegible] Black Sash Ribbons only 75 cts.

Rich Oil-boiled Black Sash Ribbons at $1 25, cheap at $2.

Great bargains may now be looked for in every department, as the stock has been thoroughly revised. Our stocks have all been recently replenished with New Goods, and a great many bargains may now be had at

W. S. ANDERSON & Co.'S,

mh26 Su&Tu&mlstp Successors to R. Cunningham, 154 Market street.

DECKER BROTHERS' GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,

Acknowledged [illegible] competent artists. Each Piano warranted for [illegible] years.

Also other [illegible]

New Music Store,

HENRY KNOEFEL, [illegible] West Market, between Second and Third.

my14 [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

BY MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.

First-street Building Lots AT AUCTION ON THE PREMISES.

MONDAY, June 19, at [illegible] o'clock p. m., three [illegible] on First street, about three squares south of Ormsby avenue. [illegible] Terms at sale. MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auctioneers. je18

BY MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.

A Neat Cottage House, Located on Portland avenue,

AT AUCTION, ON THE PREMISES.

THURSDAY, June 22, at 5 o'clock p. m. This is an exceedingly desirable house. It is located on the south side of Portland avenue, near Eleventh cross street. Contains three rooms, porch and cellar; lot [illegible] to an alley; flowers and shrubbery in the yard. [illegible] Terms, ½ cash; balance 1 and 2 years, with interest and lien. MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auctioneers. je18

$100 WILL BUY A LOT.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF

REAL ESTATE

— IN —

Louisville, Ky.,

MONDAY, JULY 10, 1871,

WHICH, for magnitude, has never been equaled [illegible] in this country. Two dollars a foot is the cash payment required to secure a lot 50 by 200 feet deep. Think of it! Only one cent for each square foot of ground.

75 SQUARES OF GROUND,

KNOWN AS

PARK LAND SUBDIVISION,

(Which, up to this time, has been owned by heirs, and could not be sold). Lots 50 feet wide by 200 deep, on avenues 80 to 160 feet wide. Lots will be sold with the privilege of the whole square. Every lot offered will positively be sold to the highest bidder. The Central Passenger Street Railway is being extended to and nearly through the center of the entire tract, and the contractor is securely bound to run the road for five years. The track is laid with the best English iron, weighing 36 pounds to the yard, and the road is built in the best possible manner, and is in every way equal to any in the United States.

TO ALL MEN EVERYWHERE.

If you wish to make a fortune come to this great sale, for so certain and great an opportunity to do it by the investment of a small amount of capital was never before offered. Bear in mind these facts: This land has been held by heirs, and could not until now be sold. It is from first hands you buy it, and, consequently, you have to pay no speculative price for it, but you get it at your own price. Can you invest to a greater advantage than in a city where the actual increase in permanent population has exceeded thirty thousand in one year last passed? The man who invests $10,000 at this sale can take $50,000 for it in five years.

Read the Terms of this Sale:

$100 Cash Down; 1, 2, 3 and 4 Years' Time given on deferred payments. The Short-line Railroad will run excursion trains from Cincinnati to Louisville during the great sale, commencing on Monday, July 10th, and continuing until Wednesday. Tickets good for return during the whole week.

Arrangements have been made with three of the principal hotels, the Louisville, Willard, and United States, to charge guests attending the great sale only $2 per day.

Any information desired will be furnished on application by addressing W. H. REYNROTH, Trustee.

MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auctioneers. je18

BY S. S. MEDDIS.

EBENEZER BUSTARD'S

GREAT SALE.

THE MOST VALUABLE AND

DESIRABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY

IN THE WEST.

A SALE OF GREATER IMPORTANCE

Than any which has or probably will occur in the history of Louisville.

ON THURSDAY, June 29th, 1871, at 3 p. m., by order of E. Bustard, I will sell, at auction, that splendid property situated on Fourth street, commencing 210 feet north of Market, on the west side, extending to Market street, and along the north line of Market street 165 feet, on which there are

14 Good three-story Store-houses

which, at present, are occupied by first-class tenants, paying handsome rents. The location of this property is conceded by all the best in Louisville. It is, in fact, and, will ever be, the

Grand Center

of business in the city of Louisville, and will pay a larger per cent. upon the investment than any property in the city.

On Friday, June 30, 1871, at 4 p. m.,

I will sell that elegant Store-house of Mr. Bustard, situated on the north side of Main street, between Second and Third. This is admitted to be one of the best store-houses in the United States. The lot is 32 feet front by 287 deep. The house is 32 feet wide and 204 deep, five stories high—stone front—magnificent cellars and subcellars—the most capacious house in the city—handsome in appearance and very substantial. Splendid warehouse in the rear.

On same day, at 5 p. m., I will sell the private residence of Mr. Bustard, situated on the south side of Walnut, between Fourth and Fifth streets. This residence is handsome in appearance and substantially built, containing in basement a large kitchen, wash-house and two store-rooms, large parlor and dining-room and porch on first floor, two large and one small chambers in second story, and three chambers and bath-room in third story, with all necessary closets and linen rooms. On the rear of the lot is a three-story brick building, containing good coal-house, &c., and four good servants' rooms. In addition to which, on the lot is a good ice-house and smoke-house. Lot 34 feet front by 173 deep.

Terms—¼ cash; balance in 1 and 2 years.

I am instructed by Mr. Bustard to say his reasons for selling this property are that he is about removing from the country.

je17 S. S. MEDDIS, Auctioneer.

BY S. S. MEDDIS.

FIFTY HOMES

FOR

MECHANICS,

ON TERMS SO LIBERAL

THAT ALL CAN BUY,

AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY, June 21st, at 4 o'clock, I will sell fifty lots in Barrett's subdivision, located on Bank, Baird, and Todd streets, and Portland avenue, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth. Each lot fronts 25 feet. Terms—¼ cash; balance 1, 2, 3 and 4 years. je18 S. S. MEDDIS.

BY S. S. MEDDIS.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Located on east side of Third street, between Green and Walnut,

AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY, June 22, at 5 o'clock p. m., I will sell the property known as the Second Presbyterian Church, fronting 65 feet on Third street by a depth of 110 feet, between Green and Walnut. This is a magnificent opportunity for a congregation in want of a church to get one at a small cost. The property is also well adapted for business of many kinds. The building is very substantial and in good order. Terms—¼ cash; balance in 1 and 2 years. Immediately after the sale of the Church I will sell the Bell (one of the best in the city) and the organ (a superior instrument).

je18 S. S. MEDDIS, Auctioneer.

Sale of Valuable Improved and Unimproved Property

AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY, June 24, at 4 p. m., I will sell, at auction, two good brick houses, containing four rooms each, situated on Fourteenth street, between Madison and Chestnut. Also, three lots, of thirty feet front each by [illegible] deep, on Fourteenth street, between Madison and Chestnut; also one lot on north side Chestnut, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth, fronting on Chestnut 25½ feet. This property is exceedingly desirable for residences, or is a good investment, and can be made pay a handsome per cent. Terms—One-third cash; balance in one and two years. je18 S. S. MEDDIS.

BY BUCKEL & SHAFFER.

47 BUILDING LOTS

On 21st and 22d Streets, Between Harney and Duncan.

AT AUCTION.

POSITIVE SALE.

MONDAY, June 19, at 5½ o'clock p. m., on the premises, on Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, between Harney and Duncan, we will sell 47 beautiful building lots, [illegible] running back from 100 to 150 feet to a 20-foot alley. [illegible] street railroads and workshops, and [illegible] in value. As an investment it offers superior inducements. [illegible] will be sold to the highest bidder [illegible]. Terms—One-third cash, the remainder in 1, 2 and 3 years, with interest and lien. je11,16,17,18,19 BUCKEL & SHAFFER, Auctioneers.

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1871.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[Eight lines of solid agate to constitute a square.]

Daily Courier-Journal.

FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES—$1 25 per square for each insertion.

SECOND AND THIRD PAGES—$1 per square for each insertion for the first week; 75 cents per square for each insertion for the second week, and 50 cents per square for each insertion thereafter. One square one month, [illegible]; two months, [illegible]; three months, [illegible]; every other day one month, [illegible]; two months, [illegible]; three months, [illegible].

"For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," &c., marriages, deaths, obituaries, society and religious notices, 10 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement for less than 50 cents.

"City Features" 40 cents per line, "City Items" 25 cents per line, "Local Notices" 20 cents per line and "Special Notices," 15 cents per line, each insertion.

"Medical," "Astrologist" and "Lottery" advertisements 50 per cent. additional.

Cuts and stereotype advertisements double price. Double column advertisements 25 per cent. additional. Advertisements to occupy fixed places 25 per cent. additional.

All advertisements, except for established business houses, with whom we have running accounts, must be paid for in advance.

All bills due on first insertion of advertisement. All bills with regular advertisers rendered monthly.

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than $1. Special notices, items, &c., double the rates of daily.

☞ Rejected articles will not be returned to writers; and all news matter which is used will be paid for, if the charge be specified by the correspondent.

Notice to Candidates.

All communications recommending candidates for office will be charged for. Matter of this description is of a purely private and business character, relating to the interests of individuals and not coming under the head of news: There is scarcely a mail that does not bring us a quantity sufficient to fill the whole issue of the Courier-Journal, and discriminations being at once distasteful and invidious, we are compelled to put the matter upon a strictly commercial footing.

RELIGIOUS.

Ten new Methodist churches and two parsonages were built in the State of Delaware during the last conference year.

The city of Jerusalem contains 18,000 inhabitants, of whom 9,000 are Jews, 5,000 Mohammedans, and 4,000 Christians.

There are forty county-seats in the State of Ohio where Baptists are unknown by any church organization or regular preaching.

It is reported that Brigham Young intends transporting Mormonism to the Sandwich Islands. The system retreats before the march of Gentile civilization.

The obituary record of the Presbyterian church shows that over seventy of the ministers died during the past year, ranging in age from twenty-one to eighty-eight years.

The Presbyterian Presbytery of Pennsylvania recently reaffirmed its objections to the validity of Disciples' baptism, characterizing it as grievous error and an abuse of Christ's ordinance.

Rev. L. M. Vernon, D. D., of the Methodist Church in St. Louis, who has been appointed missionary to Italy, expects to sail for his field of labor about the middle of the present month.

Seven hundred heads of families, representing twenty thousand Roman Catholics in one province of Germany, have signed an address sustaining Dr. Doellinger in his opposition to the Pope in his assumption of infallibility.

Two clergymen, who started a Christian paper in Chicago, after four weeks' experiment, retired with the following valedictory: "Chicago is a good place for a religious paper, provided that three pages serve Satan and the other one is mixed."

The suit brought by Rev. Daniel Gibbs, of Gilead Connecticut, for the recovery of his salary, has been finally decided against him. The principle involved in the decision is, that ecclesiastical bodies have authority to dismiss a pastor on grounds of expediency.

A movement is in progress to consolidate the Free Methodists and the Congregationalists in England and Wales. If accomplished it will carry into the Congregational Church three hundred ministers, three thousand and four hundred local preachers, and sixty eight thousand members.

A well-informed English correspondent says that many Independent and Baptist ministers in the United Kingdom have ceased to preach, or to believe, in the eternal misery of the lost; and have adopted chiefly the annihilation theory, though in some instances the doctrine of universal restoration.

The Jews will soon organize a Universal Israelitish Alliance, for the purpose of drawing more closely the ties that bind them to their brethren, scattered throughout the world. As the first step in this great movement, it is deemed necessary to unite more closely in the bonds of fellowship the Jews of this country.

The Italian Parliament has voted to the Pope an annual salary of $600 000, and also guaranteed to him the use of all the apostolic palaces and their dependencies, free of charge. He is made independent of the civil authority in the exercise of his pontifical functions, may go where he pleases, and is nowhere subject to any police power of the State.

It is stated that in one of the country churches in England, where the rector has been preaching for thirteen years, he has repeated the same sermons forty-eight times, and is far advanced in the forty-ninth cycle. The sermons, it is believed, were written between the thirty fifth and fortieth years of George III., or about seventy-five years ago.

Rev. T. A. Morris, senior bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, published a letter favoring the election, at the next General Conference, of resident missionary bishops for India, China, Western Europe and South America, besides providing for ten effective bishops for the home work. He speaks decidedly against changing the life tenure of the office by making it subject to quadrennial elections.

The Disciples of Ohio had a Missionary Convention at Dayton, Ohio, attended by delegates from Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York, Kentucky and Massachusetts. The Baptists of Ohio were also represented by delegates, bearing fraternal greetings looking to ultimate union. The Baptist tenets are said to be so near those of the Disciples that a single sentence would dispel some of the differences forever.

Rev. Dr. Clark, who recently joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in New England, was settled two years as a Universalist preacher in Providence, Rhode Island, and four years in Lowell, Massachusetts. He also lectured ten years among the Spiritualists, published a Spiritualist paper for five years in Auburn, New York, and superintended the first camp-meeting in Malden, Massachusetts, in the interest of Spiritualism. He says: "By the grace of God, through Jesus Christ, I am now devoted to a glorious work in a better direction."

An Example for Rich Men.

Mr. PETER COOPER, of New York, celebrated his eightieth birth day by giving an additional gift of $150,000 to the Cooper Institute, an institution founded by him twelve years ago, with the object, as he himself states it, of providing "an institution to which all young people of the working classes, who desire to be good citizens and to rise in life, could resort, without money and without price, in order to acquire that knowledge of their business and science which in these days is absolutely indispensable to a successful career." The success of this noble institution has been most gratifying and remarkable, and if there are any rich men in this city, or elsewhere, who are seeking an efficient mode for rendering a worthy and lasting public service, the best we can do is to point them to the example of Mr. PETER COOPER, and to urge that it be faithfully imitated.

It is the great merit of Mr. COOPER's project that its benefits are bestowed upon the young. It is thus an educational, not a charitable, institution. It is an extension of the common school principle to those who, having already entered upon the business of their lives, are still in need of instruction in science and art, and who, if they are to be kept from the haunts of vice and dissipation, require that there shall be provided for them public teachers and reading rooms and libraries, to which they may resort when the day's work is done, or when they are without employment. To help the poor in this way is so to prepare them to take care of themselves that they may grow up something other than paupers and criminals; to make them, in short, helpers instead of burdens to society. When it is remembered how much of the evil and suffering which there is in the world is directly due to ignorance, we can begin to comprehend how great a social blessing is only one such institution as the famous Cooper Institute of New York. Would that such an instrumentality could be established in this city!

To show how this noble institution is appreciated by those who have enjoyed its benefits, let us quote a few passages from the address of the graduates to its honored founder and President. It says: "Keenly appreciating the great importance of practical scientific knowledge to the industrial masses, you determined to place such advantages within their reach through a project conceived in youth, cherished through thrifty manhood and consummated in the mellowness of age. At that period in life when men enter reluctantly upon untried schemes, and when they cling most tenaciously to their possessions, you generously consecrated the bulk of the fortune you had been patiently accumulating for half a century to found the Cooper Union for the advancement of science and art—an institution that in the present and in all after time shall stand as a working man's legacy to his countrymen, at once royal in magnitude and beneficent in design. The grand and solid success which has attended it in the past will be vastly strengthened and extended in the future by the crowning act of your life—your noble birth-day offering of $150,000 to establish, in connection with the institution, a valuable reference and lending library." * * * * "The mission of the Cooper Union comprehends more than this. It has lessons for the rich as well as for those in the humbler ranks of life. Rising here in the midst of the metropolis of a continent, it is an everlasting protest against the avarice and ambition which rear overshadowing fortunes for mere personal gratification. It teaches such how they may become the masters and not the slaves of their wealth; how they may render it an imperishable memorial of their love and a perpetual source of public good, so that when they shall be seen no more forever in the walks of men they shall live on through their benefactions in the embalming love and gratitude of mankind."

Now these are words which every rich man should ponder well. The struggle between capital and labor, which is everywhere becoming so desperate, should prompt the rich to ask themselves the question whether they have done and are doing their full duty to the laboring masses. Certain it is the poor man is profoundly dissatisfied with his lot, and the conviction is deeply rooted in his mind that the leading cause of his troubles is the [illegible] of capital, and the pride, the extravagance, the lordly airs and the unsocial tendencies of the wealthy classes. There must be an end some day to these class divisions, or else we shall witness in other centers of wealth and civilization such terrible scenes as have recently appalled us in Paris.

The solution of the problem seems to lie in the direction of such action on the part of the wealthy as Mr. PETER COOPER has just given us an example of. He rightly holds that the right and best use of great wealth is to educate and ennoble the industrious masses. There is a world of significance and truth, of humanity and exalted wisdom in the views expressed by him in the speech which he made in reply to the address we have quoted. The parts of this speech which we quote below have attracted a good deal of attention, and have been a theme of eulogy by the press in many parts of the country. We trust they may make a vivid impression upon the minds of the PETER COOPERS of Louisville, if any such there are, and that they may be made to feel, as Mr. COOPER does, that the possession of wealth carries with it certain high social duties, among the most important of which is the obligation to consecrate and devote a fair portion of it to the promotion of projects which shall enable the industrial masses to share in some measure in the comforts and advantages which their labor and enterprise have created, but the chief blessings of which, under the present selfish and unchristian principles which govern the use of wealth, are restricted almost entirely to the very small class who have, either by dishonesty or good fortune, succeeded in accumulating an unequal share of the good things of life.

But listen to these noble sentiments of Mr. COOPER. They contain the germs of a new gospel—the gospel of a society reconstructed upon juster and more generous principles, in which social duties are religiously recognized, and the community is practically regarded as a brotherhood of equals, and where the principle of fraternity, instead of competition, shall govern the relations between man and man, and the hateful barriers of class shall be swept away forever. Says Mr. COOPER: "I cannot shut my eyes to the fact that the production of wealth is not the work of any one man, and the acquisition of great fortunes is not possible without the co-operation of multitudes of men, and that, therefore, the individuals to whose lot these fortunes fall, whether by inheritance or the laws of production and trade, should never lose sight of the fact, that as they hold them only by the will of society, expressed in statute law, so they should administer them as trustees for the benefit of society, as inculcated by the moral law. When rich men are thus brought to regard themselves as trustees, and poor men learn to be industrious, economical, temperate, self-denying, and diligent in the acquisition of knowledge, then the deplorable strife between capital and labor, tending to destroy their fundamental, necessary and irrefragible harmony, will cease, and the world will no longer be afflicted with such unnatural industrial conflicts as we have seen during the past century in every quarter of the civilized globe, and latterly on so great a scale in this country, arraying those whom nature intended to be firm allies and inseparable friends into hostile camps in which the great law of love and mutual forbearance is extinguished by selfish passions. The law of force, whether expressed in trade associations, preventing other men from exercising their inalienable right to labor where they can find work, or in combinations of capitalists, seeking by lockouts to close up the avenues of labor, are equally reprehensible, and should never be allowed, under any provocation whatever, to take the place of the divine law: 'Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them;' nor will such an unnatural and criminal substitution ever be possible, if poor men will remember that it is the duty, and therefore the right, of every poor man to strive to become rich by honest, intelligent, and patient labor; and if rich men will remember that the possession of wealth, which is the fruit of the general effort, confers no right to its use as an engine of oppression or coercion upon any class which is concerned in its production."

Now these are golden words and the time is at hand when they should be solemnly heeded by the poor as well as the rich. The gulf between capital and labor is everywhere growing wider and deeper, and unless some disposition is shown, and effort made, on both sides to bridge it over a catastrophe will inevitably eventuate, in which millions of treasure and myriads of lives will be swallowed up in an awful rage of blood and fury. The tide of ignorance and poverty, and, consequently, of crime, is slowly but surely spreading over the fair face of our modern civilization, and if society would save itself from evils too horrible to think of, liberal, earnest and enlightened efforts must everywhere be made by the owners of wealth so to diminish ignorance and poverty that the masses shall become contented and orderly, and instead of existing as a dangerous class, shall be transformed into an element of peace and true conservatism.

A Wrong Basis.

New York seems to be violently agitated in certain of its social strata over an effort to open the Mercantile Library on Sunday. Oddly enough the opposition to this movement does not come from the proprietors of gambling-dens and drinking-saloons and other roughs, who might be supposed to be opposed to every good thing, but from those whom we must deem the unco gude or the righteous over-much. The idea that there can be such a thing as too much library for a city is a new one to us, who are almost perishing for lack of any. And we are at a loss to conceive the reasons that should prompt such a thought to spring up in the minds of good men. If a library be, like sunshine, a perpetual source of living warmth and genial influence, why it ought never to be obscured. If its influence is injurious one day in the week, it should be shut up the whole seven. If a city is better in proportion to the number of days its library is closed, how blessed is our condition. But we needed this lesson from New York to teach us. Certainly this opposition cannot come from any one who is familiar with the workings of a library. We would as soon think of shutting off the water-works of a city on Sunday. If the idea is that the proper observance of the day consists in works of benevolence and in religious meditation, and in the perusal of serious books, like "Baxter's Saints' Rest" or "Law's Serious Call," the library is probably the very place where such works are easiest to be found, and in its quiet alcoves is the best place for uninterrupted meditation. What chance for reading or quiet thought has many a young man in a crowded boarding-house on Sunday? The stifled air, the uncongenial society, drive him per force into the street. The door of many a gilded house of temptation is but too ready to open for him. Why should any door of salvation be shut in his face? The harvest of certain places of ill-repute is heaviest on Sunday. Why should Christian people cease firing from the guns of any battery on that day that renders efficient service on week days, and would do the same all the time if permitted? It would seem a demand of highest duty, binding on all good men alike, that no influence for good should ever be relaxed, much less intermitted; and the action of some of our friends in New York in this matter pains and grieves us. The people of Philadelphia, with wiser Christianity, have opened their library daily, and report the most satisfactory results. Our sympathies are all on the side of virtue, and we hope all those who labor under such mistaken views of Christian duty may suffer signal defeat.

The Indians.

When the true story of the manner in which the Indians have been treated by the United States Government and its agents shall have been written, it will form one of the most disgraceful chapters in modern history. In Arizona, from which we have stories of Indian troubles again, there are several tribes of Apaches, some of which are hostile, but the most of which are peaceable, and to one of these last belonged the women and children who were recently massacred on the Camp Grant reservation. The officers of the army who are now stationed there declare that these Indians had for some time past conducted themselves in an unexceptionable manner, and that their slaughter was without the slightest provocation. We hear a great deal of Indian outrages, and the following extract from the correspondence of the Buffalo Courier will show how they are manufactured, and for what purpose:

> Three Coyoteros, members of a tribe that has furnished many scouts and guides for our troops, were sent as an express from Camp Goodwin to Camp Lowell, at Tucson, and, after delivering their message, started back, having in charge the Government mail. On their way they stopped over night at the house of a Mexican named JUAN SKIS, informing him who they were, and giving him their rations by way of payment. In the morning, after they had left, this Mexican, in company with a comrade, managed to circle the party without being seen, and fired from an ambush, killing one of the Indians at the first fire. Of the remaining two the smallest, a boy of twelve or fourteen years, made his escape, while the other grappled SKIS and killed him with his own knife. Meantime the other Mexican had reloaded, and he shot the Indian through the head. The Mexican then went into town and reported that he had been attacked by the Indians while peaceably traveling the road; but the commanding officer at Camp Lowell, knowing the character of all the parties, took pains to investigate the matter, when these facts came to light. The truth is, that Arizona is infested with a disreputable set of people, who rely for support upon the expenditures of the Government in the maintenance of troops there, and these use every exertion in their power to create difficulties with the Indians in order that more troops may be sent, and their opportunities for plunder increased.

There is no question that the Indians are far more sinned against than sinning. They have always been deceived and defrauded by the Government, and indiscriminately plundered by its agents. The manner in which they are treated is a disgrace to civilization and to humanity.

☞ A pleasant dispatch from Washington says that an attempt is being made by the Queen of England to get into the GRANT family. VICTORIA proposes, it seems, that upon the re-election of GRANT his boy FRED. shall marry one of her girls, now fourteen years of age, and that thus the torn-up feelings of Great Britain, the United States and Canada shall be effectually soothed. This scheme does credit to a woman like VICTORIA, and it is to be hoped that Mr. and Mrs. GRANT may be brought to look at things as she does.

☞ The following are said to be some of the questions that are put to applicants for positions in Internal Revenue Department at Washington: "What is the plural of it?" "Where do the Northern lakes empty themselves?" "In what direction from London is the North pole?" These questions are not difficult; and yet there are hundreds of revenue officers who can steal their tens of thousands from the Government annually without being able to answer one of them.

☞ A disease they call spotted fever is killing many valuable horses in New York. If it should kill Dexter and Dexter's death should kill BONNER and BONNER's death should kill the Ledger and the death of the Ledger should paralyze the pens of FANNY FERN and SYLVANUS CORNCOBB, the glory of American literature would be at an end. For goodness' sake let the veterinary surgeons of New York spread themselves.

☞ The Albany Argus says: "In Scotland the whole Presbyterian Church is convulsed with the awful problem as to whether the devil can be saved." What's the use of saving him? If you do it, you'll have to appoint BEN. BUTLER to the vacancy, and you *would* have a nice mess of it then; now wouldn't you?

☞ The New York Times denounces this as execrable doggerel:

"Hey, diddle diddle,
Grant is a riddle,
His organs play different tunes.
The Democrats laugh
At their tariff disputes
While Butler runs off with the spoons."

☞ Speaking of certain Cubans, the Detroit Post says: "We haven't so much as one single bowel of compassion for them." This comes of your refusal to take more vermifuge, as we long ago advised you to do.

☞ COLFAX's recent dangerous illness is said to have been brought on by writing letters. What must have been the effect on the miserable wretches who got the letters is too horrible to contemplate.

☞ A New York young lady married the other day and took her mother with her on her bridal trip, but singularly enough left her father, brothers and sisters, and all her maiden aunts at home.

☞ Cadet GRANT graduated at the foot of his class. It is natural that he should desire to follow in the footsteps of his father; but he oughtn't to have begun away down there.

☞ The Watchman and Reflector styles Mr. LIVERMORE "the DANIEL WEBSTER among women." Poor old DANIEL; he never expected to be talked about in that way.

☞ We are told that Maine now has but eighteen Democratic candidates for Governor. What in the world could she have done with the rest of them?

THE DREAM OF LIBERTY.

What a New York Journalist in Paris Says of the Communists.

"A LOGIC UNDER IT ALL."

[John Russell Young's Paris Letter in New York Standard.]

I have spoken of the scandal of this Commune revolt, of the great wrong of taking France at a disadvantage. But I say you will not consider me as writing in the wild shriek of denunciation which seems to sweep over Europe. There is cause for all this—a cause somewhere—and it cannot be reached by grape-shot. "You will understand it better," said a grave and wise friend who knows Paris, "when you remember that there are a hundred thousand people here whose wages for eight months in the year average a franc and a half a day. For the other four months—nothing." When Vesuvius burns expect the lava. I have no doubt there were many conservative Pompeian philosophers who sealed their windows and hid the mountain from sight. But it burned, and one day the lava came. The Commune is suppressed; but if the rulers of France will only calmly and patiently seek out the cause of these revolutions and find a remedy there will be a blessing to France and to Europe in the end.

With the Commune it was desperation. No word of conciliation had come from Versailles. Good men, moderate Republicans, delegates from Freemason lodges, Republicans of 1848, had gone thither in hopes to find some middle ground of conciliation or surrender. M. Thiers had only the lives of his suppliants to offer—punishment for the leaders—with the added intimation that for a week after the occupation no questions would be asked. In other words, the leaders might run away to Belgium, to Holland, to England—anywhere; but in France they could not remain. Versailles seemed in a frenzy of horror and wrath. Here was an Assembly chosen by a country which had been under the Bonaparte palsy for twenty years—by that France which had been left by corrupt leaders unarmed, unequipped, undisciplined, to the mercy of the most powerful army in Europe—by France in misery, dejection, and despair. This Assembly was the cowardice and bigotry of France, taking refuge in submission. Here were Deputies who had been buried for a quarter of a century, waiting for an angel of God to come upon the waters with some Henry the Fifth or Count of Paris under his wings, and bring healing and the [illegible] 'five dukes in a row,' said mourning old institutions and the good days of legitimacy and the Bastile, and who seemed to say like Lear, as they crept into the presence of France, "You do me wrong to take me out of the grave." Here was Paris, which for four months had saved the honor of France, while army after army had been swept into prison; which had known starvation and bombardment and the unspeakable privations of the siege; which had struck the only manly blow for France, and simply demanded municipal freedom—surely Paris had earned the right to receive courtesy from France. "You have given us kings; you have elected emperors; you have covered us with what you call glory; you have slain our sons, burdened us with debt, destroyed all honest true thought; you have made Paris the home of luxury and sensuousness—a city for the latter Cæsars; you would bring us more kings, with your 'five dukes all in a row,' but we do not want them. We want freedom. You say we are not legitimate, not constitutional—that we do not speak for France. Well, granted; and what are you? Was Bonapartism legitimate? Remember the Eighteenth of Brumaire and the Second of December. Was Orleanism legitimate? Remember that Louis Philippe himself had no right to the throne—that he was the king of the barricades. Why even your most legitimate Christian successor of St. Louis was brought back to us by the allied armies of Europe, after we had whipped them again and again for twenty years. What right had you to proclaim the decheance of this Third Napoleon—you, Jules Favre and Picard; your oaths of allegiance to him and his dynasty, but recently sworn in the Legislative Assembly? And now, elected under the terms of a Prussian occupation, simply to make the best terms of surrender, you forget that your work is done, and continue to legislate for France. We demand the republic! We demand the independence of Paris in her own domestic affairs; that independence which England gives to London and America to New York. We demand that Paris shall be something more than a royal park or an imperial household—a preserve for the creatures of the throne, and governed by order of Emperor or King. To France we give what is due; for ourselves we reserve what is our own, and mean to govern Paris ourselves." This was the logic of the movement which found expression in the Commune; and when it is remembered that every usurpation has been made successful by the sudden grasping of the power of France, which centralized in Paris; that this whole municipal system was simply an engine to be seized by the successful adventurer and thrown against France, the world may see that there was some reason in the appeal. You will remember that it was the possession of Paris which enabled De Morny, upon the day of the coup d'etat, to enter the Home Office and telegraph to France that Paris had welcomed the usurper with raptures, and to counsel obedience from every local officer in the republic. The rulers of France feel the necessity of Paris as a weapon of centralization and strength. Even the Jacobins were not free from the ambition of ruling France by the power of Paris. If I mistake not, Robespierre was as much an advocate of centralization and opposed to the theory of the Commune as M. Thiers. Modern republicans have reached better thoughts, and whatever may be said of the Commune and the crimes and follies of its leaders, there was a logic under it all which should be heard.

Of course this revolution, like any movement of the human mind which means an innovation upon established customs, had its follies and crimes. Some of its leaders were enthusiasts. Others were adventurers. Some were young men, fresh from the school or workshop, who had read Hugo and Comte, and were bent upon an immediate reformation of society, and who gave the revolution impulse and life and headiness. Some were old men, like Delescluze, who had lived lives of sorrow and expectation, who had known exile and imprisonment, Cayenne and the galleys, for daring to question the divinity of the Emperor; who went into the Commune with a somber fanaticism which our good old conservatives saw in John Brown—suspicious, distrusting, hoping against hope, afraid of betrayal—their minds worn and subdued by years of disappointment and sorrow. What the Commune wanted was a head. Napoleon could have made it a success. It was the terror of Napoleonism which precipitated its failure; When a man like Rossel or even Cluseret showed capacity and decision and a tendency to military ways, he was thrown under a cloud, arrested, removed or sent into banishment.

During the Commune occupation there were nightly clubs, where political questions were discussed. They were generally held in the churches. I visited one in session in an old Gothic church, which had known the same gatherings in the time of the Jacobins. As we entered an attendant held a box in his hand, and asked for a small contribution for the wounded. The church was really a noble edifice, one of the most perfect types of Renaissance, going back to the middle of the sixteenth century. It was nearly filled with men and women—the women predominating. Near the altar were the officers—a president, who seemed to have no trouble in keeping order, and a number of women, some of whom were knitting, recalling the Tricouteurs, who were wont in other days to sit all day near the guillotine. In the pulpit a workingman was talking in a rambling way, but with that grace which seems to be natural to Frenchmen, of liberty and equality, and more especially of the courage of the regiment to which he belonged. It was evidently a stupid, purposeless speech, but the audience were quite cool and polite, and chattered away about every topic, and wandered in and out, and looked at the pictures and monuments. Probably if I had remained long enough I might have heard an address or two upon the division of property and the duty of general pillage. But I heard nothing of the kind, nor indeed have I heard anything of the kind since I came to Paris.

I know it is proper to believe that these men are scoundrels, infidels, the scum of the earth, with hideous notions about property, meaning the overthrow of all law and general pillage. I have sought in every way for information since I came here, but I have heard of but few instances of pillage. A few churches were robbed, I was told. Well, I went into the beautiful church of the Madeleine, expecting to see it a stable or a wine cellar. I found an officer of the Commune quietly pacing up and down. A few stragglers were at prayers. Soon a hooded Sister of Charity came in, followed by a line of children, who filed into the pews and began their devotions, and left undisturbed. The Madeleine received more harm from the shots of the Versailles soldiers in combat than from the Commune during the siege. The demolition of the house of M. Thiers was childlike and petulant. But it was an evidence of what I have said these Communists always showed—the absence of any politic sense. M. Thiers, they said, had been shelling Paris for a month, and was destroying the houses of the people; let him know what it is to have his own torn down. So, also, was the proposed demolition of the Chapel of Expiation. This striking chapel was built by Louis XVIII. over the ground containing the remains of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette and the Swiss Guards who were massacred at the Tuileries. The Communists regarded it as an insult to the revolution, and declared its destruction. The work was not accomplished; and, although the proposal was certainly absurd, it was meant to defend a principle, and was not simply vandalism.

So with the falling of the column in the Place Vendome. I saw this column fall, and I confess it was with a sensation of sorrow that I looked upon it for hours and hours, as it was girded with ropes and machinery and chipped at its base. Nor could I fail to remember all the glories of France and the great Emperor as I saw the soldiery climb to the top and the tricolor flag to the imperial feet that it might fall with him into the same degradation; for there is much to love in that beautiful tricolor, and it deserves all the honor it has received from art and poetry. "Surely," I said, "France has nothing more precious than this." And when the ropes snapped and twirled around the heads of the workmen and the column still stood and seemed to defy the energies of the soldiery, there was a sense of comfort. But it came. As it trembled a moment, with a shudder, and leaped into the air, and fragments of stone and bronze rose in a cloud of smoke, and the dull, heavy thud told it had fallen, and the crowd marched forward, and mounted officers pranced around, shouting "Vive la Commune!" and the cluster of red flags blossomed out on the stump with soldiers dancing a carmagnole around them, and an orator declaimed upon the horrors of war, and the crimes of the great warrior whose Cæsar image lay rent and shattered, I could not but appreciate the emotions of another American who stood near me on the balcony, when he said with choking voice, "I am trembling with rage! the scoundrels! I could kill every one of them!" I say I could not but appreciate the emotions which found this strong expression, although beyond and above all came this thought: Is there really nothing better for a nation as great as France than to send her sons out to murder and devastation, and when the work is over to build a monument to assassination and misery and woe? For what is it, after all—these Vendome Columns and this aurora of Napoleonism that has covered France with a lurid splendor for seventy years—but the apotheosis of murder and woe? This was a noble column. The men who made it were cunning in their work. As it loomed up in clear and sharply cut symmetrical lines, with Cæsar at the top, it was in itself a victory of taste and industry. And, although no human being ever read the legends which encircled it in animated bronze, we knew that they told of great wars, and that this was the bronze of twelve hundred cannon taken in the German countries, and that it meant the unspeakable glory of the great Emperor. And I said, great is Napoleon and beautiful is the column, and this bronze tracery has a deep meaning to those who read history. But the thought that to-day a people have been brave enough to root out a monument to murder; to say that there is a higher mission for nations of valiant people than republicanism; that the time has come for people to do what statecraft has failed to do as yet, namely, to make peace and courtesy and living in the world which God sent them to occupy, without, of necessity, cutting their neighbor's throat; the thought that this poor Commune, with all its recorded knaveries, has been wise enough to see this, and brave enough to bear witness to it, will live for ages as its best contribution to humanity and brotherhood. The falling of this column will be heard throughout the world. But yesterday, and France was maddened and panting for a new war with Germany. Frenchmen were called upon to take their children to the altar and make them swear the oath of Hannibal. To-day Frenchmen wrench from its base the great monument of French triumph over Germany, and say, "So far as we are concerned there shall be no more war. We mean peace, nationality, the brotherhood of nations, the rights of labor against aristocracy, of the people against the kings!" It may be a dream, but, oh! friends, is it not something to really dream these things; to strive to do them; to signify to the world that we mean what we say?

So I close my story of this week of civil war and desolation, and trust it may be the end of the saddest and awfulest year that France has known in her marvelous history. A country overrun by a foreign foe, its territory rent asunder, its people burdened with an appalling debt, its palaces in ashes, its capital torn by civil war, men and women shot down in the strife, venerable priests massacred in prison, massacred in cold blood by Frenchmen! Oh, it is pitiful, pitiful beyond all conception—as sad a sight as was ever seen upon this woful earth! Out of it all I believe France will rise again, strengthened, purified, chastened—to be in the future, what she has been for so many years, the champion of liberty and humanity and progress. And whatever the passionate impulse of the hour may be—we may mourn the crimes and follies of the day—I am confident the time will come when Frenchmen will look back with pride and emotion at the men of Paris who fought Prussia for four months after Prussia had laid France at its feet, and who for two months longer held at bay the combined armies of Bonapartism, legitimacy, and reaction—dreaming a dream of liberty, equality and fraternity, and giving their lives in a desperate endeavor to make it true.

CADET SMIFF.

How He Took the News of His Sentence.

[Herald West Point Letter]

And so Tom Smith, the standard-bearer of his race at West Point, as General Ames, I believe, once called him, has got to go, at least for a time. I happened to meet him near the guard-house this morning, at an early hour, and asked him if he intended to take his chances and come back to the Academy again.

"Come back! My class doesn't go on furlough this year," he replied, looking rather amazed that I should have asked such a question.

"I refer to you alone," I said.

Smith looked still more puzzled, and finally exclaimed, "I am not going away, sir."

"You have not heard the news, then?"

"About what?"

"The court-martial has decided your case."

"What! I haven't heard anything about it," and Smith's face flushed—for it can flush, mind you, as visibly as a full white man's—as if from sudden excitement. "What is the decision?"

I handed him a copy of the order of General Belknap.

Smith glanced hurriedly over it, and then quietly handed me back the paper. The flush had left his face, and the two peculiar dark spots on his cheeks stood out more prominently than ever as the rest of his face assumed a deathly pallor. I really pitied the poor fellow from the bottom of my heart as he turned to me and said:

"Well, sir, I am very sorry that such a decision as that has been arrived at."

"What do you think of it?"

"In my opinion it is an unjust one; but what can I do? Of course I will have to submit to it and bear it the best way I can."

"You see by the commutation of the sentence you will have to stay away a year from the Academy?"

"So I see, sir."

"Do you intend [illegible] of West Point?"

"I will come back again, sir," he replied, determinedly; "I do not mean to give up as long as I have a chance to get long."

"Where will you go when the order suspending you comes along?"

"I will go to my home, in South Carolina."

"And what will you do meanwhile?"

"Study, and be all the more prepared to get on when I get back."

"You may change your mind about coming back, Smith?"

"No fear of that. If health and nothing ill happens I will return."

"Suppose you should on re-entering a year from now have to go through the same trials you have so far?"

"That would not make any difference; I am determined about that. I am very sorry that I have to leave, but I hope for the best. It may be for the best, who knows?" And with this the colored boy touched his hat politely and went to his quarters.

I need say nothing about the joy with which the cadets received the announcement that Smith had to go. The detestation of the poor fellow by the corps is something really incomprehensible. But what will it amount to? Smith will go, but Lord Napier, still more of the negro than he, remains. What's the odds?

☞ At a fire in Findlay, O., last week, in one of the buildings, three kegs of powder were stored. When the fact became known, the crowd began to run; but a young man named Harry Erb, seeing that unless the powder was removed from the burning structure, a terrible loss of life and property would result, sprang forward, and, crying, "Stand back; there is powder in here, and I am going to fetch it out," rushed into the burning building. For a moment he was lost from sight, but shortly reappeared, bearing in his arms two kegs of powder, which were soon in a place of safety; but the third still remained. Erb, again telling the crowd to stand back, pushed his way into the flaming mass. Before he reached the object of his search the keg had caught fire; yet, without seeming to notice his terrible danger, he picked up the powder and carried it from the building.

CITY ITEMS.

Newman's

castor oil and glycerine hair tonic is an admirable dressing for the hair; prevents it from falling out, and renders its growth healthy and vigorous. Fifth and Walnut.

☞ There is but one trunk that will stand railroad travel, and that is the celebrated Russia Zinc Trunk, manufactured and sold wholesale and retail at D. O'Hare's, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ The A No. XX sole leather valise, copper-riveted edge and improved steel springs, at D. O'Hare's trunk house, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Photographs.

For the best and cheapest, go to J. Henry Dorn's gallery, Market, between Ninth and Tenth.

☞ If you want the best and cheapest article, go to the largest dealer, at D. O'Hare's headquarters, 142 Main street. The immense sale of trunks of his own manufacture enables him to undersell all competitors.

☞ You can buy a Saratoga trunk for $4 50 at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia, the Great Blood Purifier,

Contains three grains Iodide Potash to the dose. A certain cure for all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. It is not a secret nostrum, but is prescribed and recommended by all intelligent physicians.

Price, $1 00 per bottle; six for $5 00.

Stillingia, or Queen's Root—Commonly Called Queen's Delight—Extract from U. S. Dispensatory—"It is an indigenous perennial plant; grows in the pine barrens from Virginia to Florida, flowering in May and June. From the reports in its favor there is no reason to doubt the efficacy of this medicine in scrofula, secondary syphilis, cutaneous diseases, chronic hepatic affections, and other complaints ordinarily benefited by alterative medicines. Stillingia is advantageously combined with sarsaparilla and other alteratives." At this season of the year the system naturally undergoes a change, and a good blood purifier will be found an assistant of the greatest value. Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia is unequaled as an alterative and blood purifier. It has all the virtues of the best Honduras Sarsaparilla and of Stillingia, with three grains of Iodide of Potash to the dose. Every bottle contains fifty-six doses, making it not only the best but the cheapest alterative in the market. It is prescribed and recommended by our leading physicians.

Home Testimony—Read the certificate of R. A. Gresham, of the Louisville Transfer Company:

"I have taken nearly all of the alterative medicines in the market. I have found nothing to do me half so much good as Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia. R. A. Gresham, Louisville Transfer Company."

☞ One dollar and fifty cents will buy a trunk at D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ XX sole leather trunks, with improved steel spring, at D. O'Hare's Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ You can buy a nice valise at D. O'Hare's or $1 00. Beat it if you can.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Southern Merchants,

look to your interests and pack your goods in trunks and save the loss on packing-boxes. The boxes, you will remember, are a dead loss, while you can sell the trunks to a profit. You are invited to call and examine the stock. To those who purchase to sell again, a liberal deduction will be made from the lowest trade wholesale price. Remember the place. D. O'HARE'S, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, Louisville, Ky.

Good Sense.

Mrs. A.—"My dear Mrs. B., what sewing machine do you use?"

Mrs. B.—"I use the American Button-Hole Machine."

Mrs. A.—"Do you think it a good family machine?"

Mrs. B.—"I do, and wouldn't be without one at any price."

Mrs. A.—"Where is the office? I will go and look at them."

Mrs. B.—"It is No. 90 Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth."

Mrs. A. called and bought a machine at $100.

Remember

that, in purchasing your trunks from D. O'Hare's trunk manufactory, you get the article at first hands, and do not have to pay two or three profits. It must not be supposed that his stock is limited to trunks; it embraces everything that a traveler may need in the shape of satchels, valises, traveling bags, bonnet boxes, &c., &c. Remember the place—D. O'Hare's, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

GAS STOVES—GAS STOVES, all sizes, for cooking purposes. Gum tubing and bracket heaters, at PYNE & CREIGHTON'S, 146 Market street, between Fourth and Fifth.

jul8 d2

How to Protect Your Trunk from Breaking.

One of the greatest necessities of this age of constant travel is a trunk which will not break, and which will not cut its way through anything which it comes down upon. This is fully accomplished by the India-rubber trunk shield, which must be seen to be appreciated. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by D. O'Hare, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

The American Button-Hole [illegible] Sewing Machine Company, No. 90 Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth.

Trunks of Any Size or Quality,

old or new, can be fitted with the newly invented India-rubber Trunk Shield, on short notice, at D. O'Hare's great trunk emporium, No. 142 south side Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. The railroad men say they are the greatest invention of the day, and that nothing short of a general smash-up of a train can injure them in the slightest degree.

☞ Water coolers and filters, ice-cream freezers, lemon squeezers, glass tubes, roach traps, peacock fly brushes, oiled walnut book shelves, wall pockets, match boxes, wall brackets, etc. A complete assortment of china, glassware, queensware, table cutlery, silver plated ware and house furnishing goods. Goods for wooden weddings, goods for tin weddings, goods for crystal weddings, goods for silver weddings, at lowest prices and in great variety. MAGILL BROTHERS, No. 161 Fourth, bet. Green and Walnut streets.

Baggage-Smashers in Despair.

The India-rubber trunk shield, now being attached to trunks by D. O'Hare, at his trunk manufactory, No. 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, is one of the greatest securities that science has ever devised for travelers. A trunk encased in them may bid defiance to anything short of a first-class earthquake.

Ladies, Read This.

The American Button-Hole, Overseaming and Sewing Machine is the best manufactured, because it does ALL WORK. No. 90 Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth.

Don't Waste Your Time in Wandering Around

among second and third-class dealers, but if you want a trunk or anything in that line go to headquarters, at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, No. 142 between Fourth and Fifth, where you can select from a stock of 5,000, and only pay the lowest wholesale price for a single trunk.

Refrigerators.

The Improved Ladies' Friend Refrigerator is without doubt the best article in the market. We claim beyond dispute that it keeps articles better, takes less ice, and is better finished than any other in the city. Don't buy before looking at them. Also ice-chests of all kinds very low.

PYNE & CREIGHTON,
146 Market street, bet. Fourth and Fifth.
jel8 d3

Something New.

The newest and best thing now on the market is the Russia zinc traveling trunk, manufactured and sold by D. O'Hare. Neither water, lightning, nor hotel porters can affect them. They are not only far superior to the best sole-leather trunks, but they are at least 50 per cent. cheaper.

Worth Seeing.

Ladies should call and see the American Button-Hole, Overseaming and Sewing Machine before purchasing any other. Those who want a whole and complete sewing machine should buy the American. No. 90 Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth.

No More Baggage Smashing.

The celebrated India-rubber trunk shields, an article long needed by the traveling community, manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by D. O'Hare, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

WINTERSMITH'S GREAT REMEDIES.

Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava.

Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure.

Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia.

Santonin Lozenges, or Worm Candy.

For sale by SAUDEK & JONES, Druggists and Pharmaceutists, corner First and Jefferson and Second and Green. jul3 d6

If you want a trunk that you can

throw out of a four-story window without injury, call on D. O'Hare, at his Trunk Emporium, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, and get one of his Solid English Sole Leather Trunks There is no discount on them.

Children's Dresses.

The beautiful overseaming done by the American Button-Hole, Overseaming and Sewing Machine only, makes a most handsome finish for children's dresses. No. 90 Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth.

Look to Your Interests

and buy where you can buy the cheapest, and that is at D. O'Hare's Great Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, No. 142, between Fourth and Fifth, where he is retailing his immense stock at wholesale New York prices.

Barnett's Cocoaine for the Hair, and Kalliston for the complexion, are the best and most popular articles (for their uses) in the world.

Trunks Retailed

at wholesale prices at D. O'Hare's. Where is it? On Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Competition is the Life of Trade,

and D. O'Hare is the life of competition in the Trunk business, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

5,000 Trunks

at wholesale and retail, at D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Old Trunks

neatly repaired at D. O'Hare's, on Main street between Fourth and Fifth.

DIED.

CRAWFORD—At his residence, in Pewee, at one o'clock p. m., on Saturday, the 17th inst., THOS. H. CRAWFORD.

The funeral will take place from the depot of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroad, in this city, at 12 o'clock m., to-day (Sunday), where carriages will be in waiting. *Friends invited to attend without further notice.*

To the Memory of Bennie Holmes,

Another soul has left us—
'Tis Bennie's, called away;
But, though grim death bereft us,
He lives in endless day.

He knows no more of sorrow—
Of suffering or pain;
We wait the glorious morrow,
To greet him once again.

Oh, mother, trust in Jesus;
'Tis useless to repine;
He goes before to lead us—
Follow, to claim him thine.

A child of Christ, he liveth;
He died in faith secure;
His heart to Jesus giveth,
And lived an angel pure.

MINNIE.

SUITS.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

Silk Suits,

POPLIN SUITS,

Linen Suits,

WHITE SUITS,

AND

OVERSKIRTS,

IN NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES AT

MORRIS LEVY'S

Cloak and Suit Store, No. 107 Fourth st.

sol8 d&wSuFr

SPECIAL NOTICES.

R. E. MILES'

SADDLERY, HARNESS, TRUNK AND TRAVELING-BAG

EMPORIUM,

Sign Golden Horse Head, No. 50 Main, Bet. Second and Third Sts.

ap9 d&Sutjy2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Examination of Teachers.

AN examination of applicants for situations as teachers in the Public Schools of this city will be held in the rooms of the Board of Trustees, on the corner of Walnut and Center streets, commencing on Wednesday, the 28th inst., at 8½ o'clock a. m., and continuing four days. Circulars giving information concerning the examination can be obtained by addressing or applying to

GEO. H. TINGLEY, Jr.,
Sup't Public Schools.

Office corner Walnut and Center streets. Office hour 4 o'clock p. m. jel3 Su3

The Male and the Female High Schools.

AN examination of applicants for admission into these schools will take place in their respective buildings, commencing on Monday, the 19th inst., at 8½ o'clock a. m., and continuing four days. Cards of admission may be obtained by applying to

GEO. H. TINGLEY, Jr.,
Superintendent Public Schools.

Office corner Walnut and Center sts. Office hour 4 o'clock p. m. jel1 Su3

Catawba and Santerne Wines.

40 CASES Kelly Island Catawba, 1865;
25 cases Sauterne Equen, 1866.
In store and for sale by J. M. DAVIS & CO.,
jel8 d3 No. 66 Second st.

Rum.

5 BBLS Lawrence & Son's New England Rum, high proof, 2 years old, for sale by
J. M. DAVIS & CO.,
jel8 d3 No. 66 Second st.

Apple Brandy.

15 BBLS 1-year-old Apple Brandy in store and for sale by J. M. DAVIS & CO.,
jel8 d3 No. 66 Second st.

Tobacco Manufacturers' Supplies.

150 CASES and half cases standard brands pure Spanish Stick Licorice;
20 hhds dry P. R. sugar;
40 bbls prime Tonqua Beans;
5 bbls Old Jamaica Rum;
5 cases pure Oline Oil;
10 cases pure German Glycerine;
15 packages Spices, Gums, &c., for flavoring, warranted pure.
For sale to the trade and to manufacturers by
E. G. WIGGINTON & CO.,
jel8 d3 33 Third street.

Notice to the Residents and Housekeepers on Fifth and Second streets.

NOTICE is hereby given to all lot-owners and housekeepers on Second street from Walnut to Broadway, and on Fifth street from Main street to Broadway, that, after 1st day of July, 1871, no permits will be granted to break the street surface for the purpose of making sewer, gas, or water connections.

Owners of property wishing to make connections with the sewer in either of the above streets will act accordingly.

I. M. ST. JOHN, C. E.

City Engineer's office, June 13, 1871. jel3 dtd

RELIGIOUS.

New Jerusalem Church.

THE Rev. E. A. Beaman will preach this day in the Chapel on Chestnut street, between Second and Third. At 3½ p. m., subject, "Every tree known by its fruits;" at 8 p. m., subject, "The Ten Virgins."

Religious Notice.

REV. Mr. Thorn, of Connecticut, will preach this morning at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. S. A. Scearce at night, at 8 o'clock, in Zion P. E. Church, corner Eighteenth and Chestnut.

Chestnut-street Presbyterian Church.

SERVICES in the Lecture-room at 11 o'clock a. m. and 8 o'clock p. m. Preaching by Rev. R. R. McNulty. Seats all free.

Broadway Baptist Church.

REV. J. B. HAWTHORN, pastor, will preach this morning at 11 o'clock and at 8 o'clock p. m. Seats free.

MEETINGS.

Knights of Pythias.

The members of Pioneer Lodge, No. 8, Knights of Pythias, are requested to meet at their hall, corner Eleventh and Green, on Friday evening, at 8 o'clock, sharp. The nomination of officers for the ensuing term will take place, and other important matters will be transacted.

LEE S. JOHNSON, R. S.

Masonic Notice.

Eureka R. A. Chapter (No. 101) will meet in called communication Monday evening, the 19th, at 7½ o'clock, for work in P. M. and M. E. degrees. By order

JOHN D. ORRILL, H. P.

E. O. BROWN, Secy.

Masonic Notice.

Regular meeting of Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 106, F & A M, at their hall, in Masonic Temple, Monday evening, June 19, at 8 o'clock.

R. E. MILES, W. M.

GEO. W. ERNEST, Sec'y.

Notice.

A MEETING for the purpose of organizing a Base Ball Club will be held at No. 101 Green street, on Monday, the 19th inst., at 8 p. m. All persons wishing to aid in the formation of a first-class amateur club are invited to attend.

PERSONAL.

Personal.

MR. W. D. PICKETT, Civil Engineer, will please forward his address to JAS. S. WILLIAMS, New York Hotel, New York. jel7 d6

Dear ***:

COME back. Everything forgiven and forgotten. MR. MILLER WITH THE LITTLE DOG.
jel6 d3*

FIRM CHANGES.

Partnership.

MR. WM. RUBY has this day taken in Wm. J. Nold as a partner, who has been in his employ for six years. They will carry on the manufacture of Carriages as heretofore, at the old stand of Wm. Ruby, corner of Sixth and Green.

WM. RUBY,
WM J. NOLD.

Wm. Ruby is alone authorized to settle the debts of the old firm. jel8 d3 RUBY & NOLD.

Dissolution.

THE firm of Golderman & Calvert is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.

W. H. GOLDERMAN,
CHAS. E. CALVERT.

June 14th, 1871.

The agency of the Weed Sewing Machine will be continued by W. H. GOLDERMAN,
jel6 d3 7 Masonic Temple.

Dissolution.

THE partnership of Pitkin, Wiard & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. H. W. Pitkin alone is authorized to sign the name of the firm in settlement of the business of the house.

H. W. PITKIN,
WM. L. P. WIARD,
Louisville, June 9, 1871. D. T. McGILL.

Wiard, McGee & Co. are the successors of the old firm. jel8 d6

Dissolution.

THE firm of Dodge, Rhorer & Co. was dissolved June 3d, 1871, by limitation. The business will be continued as noticed below by J. Geo. Dodge and M. M. Rhorer, under the style of Dodge, Rhorer & Co., and they alone are authorized to settle the business of the old firm.

J. GEO. DODGE,
M. M. RHORER,
T. P. BARCLAY,
A. PEABODY.

Copartnership.

LOUISVILLE, June 3, 1871.

We have this day associated ourselves together for the manufacture and sale of plows and stock bells under the style of Dodge, Rhorer & Co.

J. GEO DODGE,
jel4 deodtf M. M. RHORER,

REMOVAL.

Notice.

THE undersigned have this day removed to No. 167, northeast corner Fifth and Main streets, formerly occupied by Joplin & Reynolds, where they will continue to manufacture, as heretofore, Ladies', Misses', and Children's Shoes; also Men's Calf Boots. Have also a good assortment of Eastern goods, which we will close out at low prices.

C. E. RADDIN & CO.,
jel6 d3 No. 167, N. E. corner Fifth and Main

NEW GOODS AT THE CHEAP LACE STORE.

WHALEBONE Corsets 75c.
Whalebone Corsets, 43 bones, $1 50.
Black Lace Shawls only $5.
Embroidered Skirts only $1.
Alexandre Kid Gloves only $1.
Black Lace Flounces at half price,

Just received at

CHAS. F. RAUCHFUSS',
1e7 103½ FOURTH ST.

Suits! Suits! and Cloaks!

ALSO

Lot of Choice Goods, including Grenadines, for making up Suits.

Best make of Llama Lace Points and Sacques;

Real Thread Lace Points and Thread Lace at very low prices.

Black Silks of excellent quality and very cheap.

☞ Suits made to order on shortest notice.

MRS. ELIZA SPIEGELBERGE,
ap2 Su&WeSm 100 FOURTH ST.

FORTUNE TELLER.

ALL persons who are desirous to know what is before them should not fail to call on

MADAM ELIZABETH VEIT

Of New Albany, Ind.

Residence on Upper Fifth, between Main and Water streets. She can tell them concerning the Past, Present, Future, and all things connected with Love, Marriage, and Business. She can tell if anything has been Lost or Stolen, for instance, Cattle or Horses, where they are and how to get them.

Also all persons engaged in any difficult law suits would consult their interest by calling on me, for I never fail to give satisfaction.

Madam Veit possesses a secret by which she is able to show persons their absent friends who are at a distance from them. She will give them entire satisfaction before they leave. [illegible]

E. STOKES,

Cor. Fifth and Main, Louisville,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Saddles, Harness,

AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

☞ Cash buyers may save from 15 to 20 per cent by calling on the above before making their purchases. [illegible]

NEW GOODS—CHEAP.

E. B. NUGENT

Will open, on MONDAY morning, May 15, a large assortment of New Goods consisting of

Grenadines, Poplins, Lawns, Percales, Piques, Shawls,

PARASOLS, EMBROIDERIES, &c.,

Which have been selected in New York within the last few days, and will be sold at Greatly Reduced Prices.

E. B. NUGENT,
148 and 150 Fourth Street.

my13 SuTu&Fr

SUMMER RESORTS.

MAMMOTH CAVE.

THE best route to this greatest natural wonder of the world is via L. & N. R. R. to Glasgow Junction, 91 miles from Louisville, thence by easy stages 7 miles through the finest mountain scenery. Mammoth Cave Hotel, newly fitted and furnished throughout, is first-class in every respect. Amusements of every kind—splendid dancing hall, billiards, croquet, target practice, base ball, ten-pins, etc. Finest fishing and hunting within a few minutes' walk of the hotel. First-class band during the entire season. Purest atmosphere and most invigorating climate on the continent. Temperature in the region of the Cave always 59°. Sulphur-water of any required strength recently discovered in the Cave and always on hand. [illegible] Hotel. The very best summer resort in America.

☞ Be sure to buy your tickets via Glasgow Junction.

D. L. GRAVES, Proprietor.

jel3 dim

Crab Orchard Springs, Ky

THE undersigned, having purchased and improved the above property, famous for the medicinal and curative qualities of its waters, as attested by the best medical talent of the entire country, announces to the public seeking health, pleasure, and comfort that the hotel will be thrown open for visitors on the [illegible] instant.

The welfare of the guests has been confided solely to Mr. A. Walroth, of Lexington, who, with the kind assistance of Mrs. Thorel, will strenuously endeavor to sustain the high character given the springs by their management thereof in 1866 and 1867.

Capacity from three to four hundred guests. [illegible]. Unusually liberal deductions made to families or parties from above rates.

Excursion tickets can be obtained at reduced rates upon application at the ticket office of the L. & N. R. R. in Louisville.

Trains leaving Nashville at 9:30 p. m., Memphis at [illegible] and New Orleans at [illegible] p. m., connect at Lebanon Junction with trains leaving Louisville at 7:20 a. m. for Crab Orchard.

jel3 eod&tdw ISAAC SHELBY, Jr., Prop'r.

Rock Springs,

PEWEE VALLEY, L., C. & L. R. R.,

(Formerly known as Dr. Caspari's Rock Spring Water Cure.)

THIS healthy, beautiful and picturesque place of resort, within 14 miles from Louisville, and on an elevation of some 500 feet over the same, is now open for the reception of boarders. The hotel building is new and elegantly fitted out, and will be kept in first-class style. The bathing facilities at Rock Springs form a splendid attraction, and consist of warm and cold baths, showers, douches, and vapor baths. Regular conveyances will daily meet the afternoon trains at Pewee Valley Station. Circulars can be obtained in this city at the book-store of Dake & Helmus, west side of Fourth street, between Market and Main streets, and at the drug store of Pfingst Bros., corner Eleventh and Market streets. For terms and particulars please address

C. G. ENGLEMAN, Manager,
Rock Springs, Pewee Valley, L., C. & L. R. R., Ky.
jel4 WeFr&Sulm

PROPOSALS.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the City Engineer until 12 o'clock m. Wednesday, the 21st day of June, 1871, to execute the following work, viz:

To improve the alley from Nineteenth to Montgomery or Twentieth street, and between Walnut and Madison streets, by grading and block-paving.

To improve the unpaved portion of the sidewalk on the east side of Sixteenth street, between Walnut street and Madison street, by grading and paving.

To improve the unpaved portions of the sidewalks on both sides of Nineteenth street, between Market street and Jefferson street, by grading and paving.

To improve the unpaved portions of the sidewalks on both sides of Kentucky street, between Fifteenth street and Eighteenth street, by grading and paving. To be contracted for by squares.

To improve the sidewalk on the south side of Main street, between Third street and a point 151 feet west of Third street, by regrading, repaving, and furnishing with metal gutters.

To improve the sidewalks on both sides of Nineteenth street between Jefferson street and Grayson street, by grading and paving.

To improve the sidewalk on the north side of Market street, between Eleventh street and Twelfth street, by regrading and repaving.

To improve Jefferson street, from the east side of Twenty second street to the east side of Sayre street, excepting fifteen feet on each side for sidewalks, by grading, curbing, block-paving the gutters and paving the carriage-way with McAdam pavement.

To improve Madison street, from the west side of Twenty-first street to the east side of Twenty-second street, excepting 12 feet on each side for sidewalks, by grading, curbing, block-paving the gutters, and paving the carriage-way with Telford-McAdam pavement.

To dig and wall a well on the southeast corner of Floyd and Breckinridge streets.

To dig and wall a well at the intersection of Lloyd and Adams streets.

To dig and wall a well on the northeast corner of Hancock and Breckinridge streets.

To dig and wall a well at the intersection of Second street and Magnolia avenue (if extended).

To dig and wall a well at the intersection of Ninth and Kentucky streets.

To dig and wall a well at the intersection of Cherry or Fifteenth and Oak streets.

The above work will be done according to the general ordinances regulating the same.

Bond with approved security required, and separate bids on the blank forms furnished by the City Engineer required for each piece of work.

The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

The work will be let by contract on the said 21st day of June, 1871, if permission is not granted before that time to the owners of ground liable to be assessed for the said improvements to do the same themselves.

Persons owning ground fronting the proposed improvements can contract for making the same, and can obtain copies of the ordinance regulating the work at the Engineer's office.

JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

Mayor's Office, June 13, 1871. jel4 dtd

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED proposals will be received at the City Engineer's office, No. 242 Fifth street, until 12 o'clock m. Monday, June 26, 1871, to execute the following work, viz:

To reconstruct Second street, from the south side of Jefferson street to the north side of Broadway, excepting 12 feet on each side for sidewalks, and also excepting the space occupied by the rails of the street railway, by regrading, recurbing, and paving the same with Nicolson pavement.

To reconstruct Fifth street, from the south side of Main street to the north side of Jefferson street, excepting 12 feet on each side for sidewalks, by regrading, recurbing, and paving the same with Nicolson pavement.

To reconstruct Fifth street, from the south side of Jefferson street to the north side of Broadway, excepting 12 feet on each side for sidewalks, by regrading, recurbing, and paving the same with Nicolson pavement.

The work to be contracted for by squares.

The above work will be done according to the general ordinances regulating the same.

Bond with approved security required, and separate bids on the blank forms furnished by the City Engineer required for each piece of work.

The city reserves the right to reject any and all of the bids.

The work will be let by contract on the said 26th day of June, 1871, if permission is not granted before that time to the owners of ground liable to be assessed for the said improvements to do the same themselves.

Persons owning ground fronting the proposed improvements can contract for making the same, and can obtain copies of the ordinance regulating the work at the City Engineer's office.

JNO. G. BAXTER, Mayor.

Mayor's office, June 5, 1871. je6 dtd

DRY GOODS.

Jaconets, Lawns, &c.

300 PCS buff, blue, black, pink, and green French Jaconets;
500 pcs Printed French Jaconets;
500 pcs " English "
5 cases " Pacific Percales;
2 cases " Sprague's "
2 cases " French "
2 cases " English "
10 cases " Pacific Lawns;
10 cases " Sprague's "
4 cases black Lawns;
Just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
jel8 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

Poplins, Grenadines, &c.

5 CASES gray Lisle Thread Poplins;
3 cases plaid " "
2 cases striped " "
200 pcs Embroidered Grenadines;
400 pcs plain Dress Bareges;
300 All-wool French DeLaines;
Just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
jel8 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

Ginghams.

12 CASES Imported Ginghams;
15 " Domestic "
200 pcs Chambray "
200 " Domestic Chambray Ginghams;
Just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
jel8 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI,

THE NORTH AND EAST.

U. S. Mail Line Steamers.

MORNING MAIL BOAT, making all way landings, departs at 9 A. M. except Sunday.

BEN. FRANKLIN..........Capt. SAM. HILDRETH
GEN. BUELL..........Capt. C. DAVID.

EVENING EXPRESS, landing at Madison only, departs at 4 P. M.—on Sunday at 8 P. M.

UNITED STATES..........Capt. C J. DUFOUR.
GEN. LYTLE..........Capt. D. WHITTEN.

These boats make close connection at Cincinnati with the fast trains and through palace cars for the East.

For passage and railroad tickets to all points North and East, apply on board or at the Union R. R. Ticket Office, corner of Fourth and Main streets. Freight Office on wharf-boat, foot of Third street.

FRANK CARTER, Sup't.

JAS. FERRIER, G. P. A. janll dtf

For New Orleans.

MARY HOUSTON,

L. B. DUNHAM, Master....H. H. WALKER, Clerk.

Will leave for New Orleans as follows:
Saturday, May 20, at 5 P. M.
Thursday, June 8, at 5 P. M.
Tuesday, June 27, at 5 P. M.
Saturday, July 15, at 5 P. M.
my8 dtf Thursday, Aug. 3, at 5 P. M.

For Mobile and Texas Ports.

MORGAN LINES OF U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

From New Orleans to Mobile daily; Galveston and Indianola tri-weekly; Brazos Santiago every Saturday. Insures all freight from New Orleans to Mobile without extra charge.

B. C. LEVI, Agent,
my10 Wed&Satim No. 29 Fourth street.

Old Reliable Kentucky River Packet.
SAM SANDERS, Capt.....GEO. M. WOOD Clerk.
BLUE WING No. 2
Will leave for Frankfort every Wednesday, at 3 o'clock P. M. For Shaker Ferry every Saturday at 3 o'clock P. M. [illegible] J. W. FORDER.

Louisville and Henderson Packet Company.
ROSE HITE..........CRIDER, Master.
For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson on Monday, 19th, at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans.
GLENCOE..........CALHOON, Master.
Will leave as above on Tuesday, the 20th, at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, }
SATTERWHITE BROS., } Agents.

For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson.
BERMUDA..........WM. TICHENOR, Master.
Will leave as above on This Day, the 18th, at 12 M. from city wharf.
SATTERWHITE BROS., Agents.

INDIANA..........R. E. NEAL, Master.
For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans on Tuesday, the 20th, at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, }
SATTERWHITE BROS., } Agents.

MEDICAL.

WINTERSMITH'S BUCHU

—AND—

PAREIRA BRAVA,

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

THIS admirable combination of Buchu and Pareira Brava, the two best diuretics known to the materia medica, is meeting with unparalleled success. It is infinitely superior to the other preparations of Buchu, so-called, and, wherever it has been introduced, [illegible] diseases of the kidneys and bladder, gravel, diabetes, chronic gleet, leucorrhoea or whites, &c. [illegible] who long for youthful vigor, [illegible] directions.

TESTIMONY.

After all other Remedies had Failed.

Testimony of Robert Haskins, a Well-known and Prominent Citizen of Hawkinsville, Green County, Ky.

DR. C. H. WINTERSMITH:

DEAR SIR—For several years I have been afflicted with what the doctors called "hemorrhage of the kidneys," frequently passing bloody urine, which caused me great pain and suffering. I was treated for it by the best physicians, both here in the country and in the city, but they did me very little or no good. I tried some of the Extracts of Buchu, so largely advertised, but experienced only temporary relief. I was advised to try your Buchu and Pareira Brava, and was told it was considered by physicians and druggists to be greatly superior to any other diuretic in the market. I commenced taking it with little hope of being benefited, but, from the time I took the first dose, I began to improve, and can say it has done me more good than all the other medicines I have ever used. I am still taking it, and am confident it will effect a complete cure.

Very respectfully, ROBERT HASKINS.

From John H. Kerr, Passenger Agent of the Louisville and Henderson Packet Co.

LOUISVILLE, February 20, 1871.

DR. C. H. WINTERSMITH:

DEAR SIR—For some time past I have been suffering with a kidney and spinal disease. I could find no relief for it. I tried many remedies I saw advertised—the buchus, &c. Nothing seemed to do me any good. I found no relief until Mr. H. G. Isler, of this city, advised me to try your Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava, that it had cured him of a similar disease.

I have taken one bottle, and am happy to say it has given me great relief.

I will continue to take it, as I am fully convinced that it will cure me entirely.

I am satisfied that your Buchu and Pareira Brava is the best medicine for kidney and spinal diseases, inflammations, &c., now in use.

Yours, truly, JOHN H. KERR,
Passenger Agent Louisville and Henderson Packet Company.

Stricture and Inflammation of the Urethra and Bladder Cured after Several Years' Standing.

COLUMBIA, [illegible]

DR. C. H. WINTERSMITH:

DEAR FRIEND—Having had severe inflammation of the urethra and bladder, accompanied by obstinate stricture, for four or five years, and, after trying a variety of remedies, none of which gave me any apparent relief, I at last thought I would give your Buchu and Pareira Brava a trial. I am extremely happy to state that, by the use of two bottles, I am almost entirely cured. I think, by the use of another bottle, I will be completely relieved.

February 17th, 1871. E. H. BENTON.

Testimony of W. P. Benedict, U. S. Gauger for the City of Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 11, 1871.

DR. C. H. WINTERSMITH:

DEAR SIR—About one year ago a member of my family, who had been suffering for some time with a disease of the kidneys and bladder, was advised to try your Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava. I procured her a bottle. She took it, and, I must say, its effects were miraculous. It cured her at the time completely. She had no return of it until within the last month. After taking another bottle she is again entirely relieved. She thinks it the greatest medicine in the world. I most earnestly recommend it to all suffering from this disease.

I am, very respectfully, your friend,

W. P. BENEDICT.

The Testimony of Saudek & Jones, one of the most reliable and experienced firms of Druggists and Pharmaceutists in the West.

LOUISVILLE, March 1, 1871.

DR. C. H. WINTERSMITH:

DEAR SIR—It is with pleasure that we add our testimony to the increasing popularity of the demand for your remedies. We can confidently say that of all the "proprietary medicines" that we have in stock (not excepting the largely advertised Buchu) there are none that sell so rapidly and give as general satisfaction. In short we have yet to hear of one complaint as regards their efficiency. We are satisfied that our opportunities for observing the results of the use of your preparations have been of the most varied and general character, and hence we do not feel the least hesitancy in adding our testimony to the almost endless list that you have received.

Respectfully, SAUDEK & JONES, Apothecaries,
Second and Green and First and Jefferson.

Price—$1 per bottle, six bottles for $5.

PREPARED BY

C. H. WINTERSMITH,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

ARTHUR PETER & CO.,
Wholesale Agents,
my31 eodtf 227 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

DR. LIMERICK'S PILE SPECIFIC. Warranted to cure Piles, Fistula, and all diseases of the rectum. An internal and external remedy. Cures Constipation. Delightful to use. Arthur Peter & Co., Wholesale Agents.

Nothing can equal the Turkish Tooth Balm for the Teeth & Gums

"QUICK RELIEF"

Cures all manner of pains. Wholesale and retail at No. 52 Market street, above Brook, Louisville, Ky. Sold by Druggists. Dr. Limerick & Co. [illegible]

DR. LANCASTER

A GRADUATE of ALL the branches of Medicine and Surgery, Diseases of Women, Venereal Diseases, &c., &c.—a permanent resident of Louisville for years—has had more experience in his "specialty" than any other physician in America, and has cured in Louisville alone upwards of 15,000 cases.

GONORRHEA cured in from two to five days.

SYPHILIS, Gleet, Stricture, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Itch, &c., cured in half the usual time.

SPERMATORRHEA, Impotency, Pain in the Back and all troubles arising from Self-Abuse, positively and speedily cured.

MEDICINE FURNISHED in all cases, saving extravagant prices charged by druggists, which usually amount to several times the whole charge.

Those seeking medical advice ought to know the many who pretend to be "doctors" are not graduates of medicine, and have no right to practice. Dr. L.'s diploma hangs in his office, and other satisfactory testimony will be shown to patients.

FEMALE DISEASES treated with EMINENT SUCCESS. Suppressions, Irregularities, Whites, Painful Menstruation, &c., speedily cured.

FEMALE PILLS (sugar-coated)—For all obstructions. Price $2.

Best quality of Male Safes, 50 cts each—5 for $2. Medical Pamphlet sent FREE.

Office 104½ Fifth street, near Market. Consultation FREE. Patients treated by mail or express. Hours—8 a. m. to 9 p. m.; Sunday, 9 a. m. to 2 p. m.

ja20 dtf

CANDIDATES.

For the Legislature.

J. GRAHAM MOORE is a Democratic candidate for the Legislature in the Third district, composed of the Fourth and Fifth wards. jel1 dte

ROBT. W. HAYS is a Democratic candidate for the Legislature in the Third district, composed of the Fourth and Fifth wards. jel8 te

Gen. J. T. BOYLE is a Democratic candidate for the Legislature in the Fourth District, Sixth ward. jel0 dtf

RICHARD A. JONES is a Democratic candidate for the Legislature in the Sixth ward. je7 dim*

JOHN WATTS KEARNY is a Democratic candidate for the lower branch of the next Legislature to represent the Sixth ward (Fourth district). jel6 dte

I. L. HYATT is a candidate for the Legislature in Jefferson county. jel6 dte

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

JEFF. BROWN is a candidate for the Legislature in the Eighth district, composed of the Eleventh and Twelfth wards. my20 dte

SIXTH DISTRICT.

JNO. K. CARPENTER is a candidate for the Legislature in the Sixth District, composed of the Eighth and Ninth wards. my27 dte

E. POLK JOHNSON is a candidate to represent Jefferson county in the next Legislature, subject to a Democratic convention, if one should be held. my3 dte*

J. M. WRIGHT is a Democratic candidate for the Legislature from the 5th district (Seventh ward) of this city. myll dte

FINANCIAL.

Bonds for Sale.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE R. R. Co. }
LOUISVILLE, June 8, 1871. }

FOR SALE—One hundred Mortgage Bonds of the Louisville Transfer Company, of $1,000 each, 8 per cent. gold. Bonds indorsed by the Short-line road and this company. They can be had at par and accrued interest on application at my office.

jel0 d6 W. MANNEY, Sec'y.

HOMEOPATHY.

DR. L. F. VAN BUREN,

109 Fifth st., between Green and Walnut sts.

WILL continue the practice of his profession in this city. The treatment of Chronic and Chronic Diseases of Females has been made a specialty by him. Chronic [illegible] cured by local Homeopathic treatment. [illegible] this system Dr. V. B. was a graduate and practitioner of the Allopathic (or old school) of medicine in New York City. [illegible]

Courier-Journal.

SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1871.

FOREIGNERS.

The wine crop in Portugal promises to be most abundant.

There are forty female students at the University of Zurich, and there are two hundred female medical students in London.

The appearance of Mr. Darwin's book on "The Descent of Man" has been followed, the London papers say, by a great increase in the number of visits to the monkey-house in the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park.

It has been sometimes proposed in a spirit of playful satire to tax bachelors for the support of the State, but the Government of India has just put in operation in that country a law taxing married men as a means of filling its empty coffers.

The lady student who carried off the chemical prize at the University of Edinburg was the highest of 249 candidates. Having been declared ineligible to receive the prize on account of her sex, Sir Titus Salt sent her £100, but she declined to accept it.

Persia seems to be in a very sorry plight. Trade is at a standstill, and famine and cholera are doing their frightful work. It is said that the distress among the Gypsy tribes is so intense that they are selling their daughters, who are famed for beauty, at prices ranging from five dollars.

A child has been born of human parents at Palermo, Italy, which furnishes an instance of the transition between the monkey and man, long sought for by those incredulous as to the Darwinian theory. The infant is thickly covered with hair from head to foot; her head is like a monkey's, and the resemblance is further carried out enough to satisfy the most exacting.

A telegraph line about fifteen miles long having been constructed near Shanghai, the natives supposed that the messages were carried along the wires by devils in the employ of foreign barbarians. To this they made no objection, until a Chinaman chanced to die suddenly in a house near which stood one of the telegraph poles. It then occurred to another native genius (an amateur coroner) that one of the devils had come down from the wire and killed the unfortunate man, whereupon he and his compatriots proceeded to destroy the dangerous apparatus.

The splendid Albert Hall, at South Kensington, London, has proved an acoustic failure, and much discussion is going on as to the best means of curing some of the most noticeable defects. Among other things, a thin wainscotting of light wood over the whole interior surface has been suggested, as likely to avoid the deadening and choking effects of drapery on the one hand, and on the other the too clear and complete reflection of musical sound, resulting from the hard-finished and dense facing usual in the walls of such buildings. Other critics grumble fiercely at the aristocratic situation of the building, near the court quarter, but distant from the main body of the population, as also at the absurdity of performing chamber music in a hall which seats eight thousand people.

The German Government has constant application for pieces of the captured French guns, out of which to cast church bells. So numerous are these requests that the Emperor has given orders that the metal shall be furnished only to such communities as are too poor to purchase a bell for their churches, and to buildings of national importance, such as cathedrals. A captured mitrailleuse has been shipped from Berlin to the Germans of San Francisco, in answer to their special request, in return for the large sum of money which they transmitted to Germany for the benefit of the German wounded, widows and orphans. Two French guns were also given to M. Von Roon, the Prussian Minister of War, by the Emperor, as a mark of the latter's regard and appreciation of his services.

Recently, in the German Parliament, Herr Bebel, the well-known democrat, said: "The aim of the Paris Commune is neither an impossible nor a pernicious one, as it has been erroneously called. On the contrary, in all Europe those classes not dead to all feeling of liberty and independence look upon Paris as their staff of hope. Never mind whether the insurrection is suppressed; what is doing now at the French capital is only an outpost skirmish, which will be followed up some day by a great European battle. War to the palaces, peace to the cottages, and death to luxurious idleness, is, and ever will be, the watchword of the proletariat in all parts of the world." The speech was received with derisive laughter, and Prince Bismarck passed it by a contemptuous remark that it needed no reply."

NEW BOOKS.

Messrs. Pott & Amery announce: "The Purchas Judgment," a letter of acknowledgment to the Rt. Hon Sir J. T. Coleridge, by H. P. Liddon, D. D., with a letter to the writer by the Rev. Dr. Pusey.

A work of useful and enduring character is just issued by the New World Publishing Company, entitled "The Physical Training of Children," by P. H. Chavasse, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, London. It is edited by F. H. Getchell, M. D., Clinical Lecturer on Diseases of Women and Children at the Jefferson Medical College.

Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co. have in press The Memoirs of John Quincy Adams, comprising his diary from 1795 to 1848, and edited by the Hon. Charles Francis Adams. They announce several volumes of fiction: Rookstone, by Miss Macquoid; the Quiet Miss Godolphin, by Ruth Garrett, and a Chance Child, by Edward Garrett; a book of poems, by Emily M. Kiehl, and two medical works—Diseases of the Ear, by Lawrence Turnbull, M. D., and a new edition of Beck's Medical Jurisprudence.

Messrs. Appleton & Co. announce a New Hand Book of Western Travel: Recent Discoveries in Science, Philosophy, and Morals, by Herbert Spencer; Light and Electricity, two lectures before the Royal Institution, and Hours of Exercise, by Prof. Tyndall; and Light and Science for Leisure Hours: a series of Familiar Essays on Scientific Subjects, by R. A. Proctor. It is gratifying to receive assurance from this house that regular copyright—the same as is usually paid to American authors—is regularly paid by them to Messrs. Huxley, Darwin, Tyndall, Spencer, and other scientific writers whose works they reprint.

A new map of Jerusalem, 27 by 38, folded to book size, from the ordnance survey made under the direction of Col. Sir Henry James, R E., and with over eighty references to historic localities, will be published by Messrs. A. D. F. Randolph & Co., of New York. They also announce "Aunt Jane's Hero," by the author of "Stepping Heavenward;" "Belle Lovell," a tale for grown-up girls; a new edition of Mr. Da Costa's interesting "Guide to Lake George," and a handy edition of the same author's "Mount Desert," both well-illustrated; also, "Strange Tales from Humble Life;" and the "St. George's Hall Lectures," designed to meet current forms of unbelief among the educated classes, by various distinguished divines.

Professor Masson has now finished the second volume of his "Life of Milton," and it will soon be published by Macmillan, who also announces a two-volume Life of one of the most remarkable of Milton's contemporaries, Anthony Ashley Cooper, first Earl of Shaftesbury; leader of opposition to Cromwell's government; a main instrument in the restoration of Charles II.; the worst chancellor England ever had, and her earliest Parliamentary debater; the politician who engineered Titus Oates' plot. His career is one of the most interesting in the annals of English politics, and the author of his Life, Mr. W. D. Christie, has secured one of the best of subjects. The same firm publish "Guesses at Truth," by the Hare Brothers, which appropriately forms one of their "Golden Treasury Series."

How Moltke Received a Poem.

Count Moltke says in a letter to the poet Oscar Von Redwitz, who addressed to him his "Song of the New German Empire:"

"To the poet it is permitted to be prodigal. He sows with full hands diamonds and pearls, the stars of heaven and the flowers of the earth, and in the same spirit he bestows his praises. In this sense only can I receive your song comparing me to the great men of the past. These have been great also in adversity, and especially in adversity. We have had nothing but successes. Let it be called chance, destiny, fortune, or the ways of Providence—men alone have not done it. Conquests so great are essentially the result of a state of things which we can neither create nor dominate. The excellent but unfortunate Pope Adrian had the following words engraved on his tomb: 'How different is the action of even the best of men according to the times in which he lives! More than once the most capable has failed owing to the invincible force of circumstances, while a less capable has been carried by it to success.' If I see myself constrained, not by a false and vain modesty, to consider as not deserved part of the praises bestowed on me, I am not the less indebted for them; for verses like yours may last longer than many a bronze or marble monument."

☞ The wonderful ice cave in Decorah, Winneshiek county, Iowa, is a vertical fissure in the face of the cliff of Trenton limestone that forms a part of the bank of the Upper Iowa river. It is about 100 feet deep in all its windings, is from two to eight feet in width, and varies still more in hight. In the winter the cave is free from ice, but upon the approach of hot weather the ice begins to accumulate, and solid, hard and dry cakes incrust the sides and bottom of the cave. When the weather is hottest the cave is most abundantly stored with ice.

THE INSTINCT OF TRAVEL.

How Pigeons, Cats, Hounds, and Foxes Find Their Way Home Through Strange Countries.

A writer in the "Baltimore Sun" says that the French "pigeon-post" has recalled attention to a subject that has long had a deep interest for naturalists—the power of instinct animals exhibit of finding their way back to a spot from whence they may have been taken, by a road never before traversed by them.

Pigeons carrying messages or returning long distances to their "cotes" most certainly find their way back by means of sight. This is evidenced by the fact of the long training required, and their inability and disinclination to fly during a fog. But this means of finding out a distant locality cannot apply in the cases we are about to record.

At Vancouver's island a gentleman had a house on one side of Esquimalt harbor, wherein he and his family resided. They had a favorite cat, which was always made a great pet. It so happened that the owner of the house had occasion to change his residence to the other side of the harbor. The distance in a straight line was quite a mile, while to reach the house by making a circuit of the harbor, a distance of quite four miles must be traveled, and that through a dense forest of pines, thickly undergrown with brushwood. When the family removed from one house to the other, pussy was fastened securely in a basket, and taken in a boat across the harbor, and was not let out of her prison until she was secured in a room in her new residence.

It is quite clear in this case that the cat could not have seen anything of the route followed by water from house to house. Strange as it may seem, she made her escape during the night, and when, on the day following her removal, some of the family returned for articles left behind, there was pussy, somewhat dirty and tired, but in perfect safety. Now she could only have reached the residence in two ways—either by swimming the harbor, which is by no means probable, or she found her way through the forest, where she had never been before, and through thick underbrush, without any trail or path to guide her; and what makes the matter far more wonderful is the fact that the cat must have passed close to an Indian village, around which a number of half-wild dogs were always prowling.

There is another story of somewhat similar character told of a cat, which is, I believe, well authenticated. "When living," says the writer, "at Four-Paths, Clarendon, Jamaica, I wanted a cat, and had one given to me which was nearly full grown; it was brought from Morgan's Valley estate, where it was bred, and had never been removed from that place before. The distance was five miles. It was put into a canvas bag and carried by a man on horseback. Between the two places there were two rivers, one of them 80 feet broad and two feet and a half deep, running strong; the other is wider, and more rapid, but less deep. Over these rivers are no bridges. The cat was shut up at Four-Paths for some days, and when considered to be reconciled to her dwelling, she was allowed to go about the house. The day after obtaining her liberty she was missing, and, upon my next visiting the estate she was brought from, I was quite amazed to learn that the cat had come back again. Did she swim over the rivers at the fords, where the horse came through with her, or did she ascend the banks for a considerable distance in search of a more shallow place, and where the stream was less rapid? At all events, she must have crossed the rivers, in opposition to her natural habits."

I myself once had a favorite spaniel, called Sport. He was lent to a friend, who came to fetch him. Sport was placed in a dog-cart and driven to my friend's residence, a distance of 20 miles. The cart was so made that air could freely get in for the dog to breathe, but by no possibility could any part of the road be seen during the journey. On his arrival Sport was tied up with a rope under the manger in the stable. During the night the dog gnawed his rope, made his escape through a broken window, and was discovered early in the morning succeeding his departure, sitting weary, hungry, and bedraggled outside the door of his own residence. Now, the question which naturally presents itself is, how did the dog find his way back along a road not one foot of which he had ever seen before? The remembrance of particular objects noted by the way could not have guided the dog, simply because he had no opportunity afforded him of seeing them.

I once, while living in the far west, rode a horse from my camp across a prairie to an encampment of squatters, a distance of more than 20 miles. A river of some width was crossed on the route, the horse being ferried over in a large boat. The animal had never traveled the road previously, nor had it ever run on the prairie, and yet during the night it contrived to break its tether line, and in the dark to find its way back to camp; and, what is more strange, the horse actually swam the stream it had, during the day, been ferried over in a boat. By what means, it may be asked, did the horse contrive to find his way over a grassy waste, never trodden by it previously, to a given point so far distant? There was no path or trail, and in the dark the horse could not, except by smelling, have retraced its own footprints.

Many similar anecdotes are on record, to which the following authenticated cases may be added: A horse was turned out in some marshes adjoining the Thames. The distance, in a straight line from his owner's house, was only a few miles, but he had to be sent a long way around to cross the bridge. In less than twenty-four hours he made his appearance at the stable-door, dripping wet, having swam the river and taken a straight line for home.

During the life of the celebrated sportsman, the late Sir Richard Sutton, a draft of young hounds was sent up to London by wagon, from the kennel near Lincoln, and there put on board a vessel to go abroad. While the ship was dropping down the Thames, one of them jumped overboard and swam ashore. Some weeks after it made its appearance at the kennel, half-starved, and covered with bites bestowed upon it by its more fortunate fellows. I regret to have to add that it was killed immediately, so many valuable hounds having recently been destroyed in that pack by madness, that the huntsmen were afraid to take it in.

Some years since, a dog-fox was run to ground on Hathfield Heath, near Ashford, Kent. When dug out he was found to have remarkable white spots upon him, and the earl of Thanet had him sent to his seat in Westmoreland,—Appleby Castle,—a distance of 300 miles, and turned down. A fortnight afterward the same fox was killed near Hathfield Heath, his native place.

"Not long ago," says one writer, "I saw a cow bought at a farm auction. About 6 o'clock in the evening she was sent off home with the purchaser, and was placed in a yard, a distance of 15 miles from her former home. At 6 o'clock the next morning she was found back in her old shed, quietly chewing the cud, and waiting to be milked as usual.

"I once purchased a brood of ducklings, about a month old, without the hen that hatched them. I took them home and placed them, as I thought, safely in a pig-pound. In the morning I found them all gone, and I discovered them snugly huddled together at their old quarters, at the other end of the village, in the nest in which they were hatched. A laborer told me he had met them in the street, homeward bound, at 4 o'clock, A. M., as he was going to work. They had not been off the premises where they were bred before.

Superstition of Vampires.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" says: From a case now before the high tribunal at Berlin we learn that the superstition of vampires—corpses who are supposed to rise from their graves at night and suck the blood of those with whom they held intercourse in life—is still general among the Poles and Magyars. A Polish gentleman died at his country seat at Roslasin in February last, leaving his family in excellent health. A few weeks after his death, however, his eldest son was suddenly and unaccountably taken ill, his short sickness ending in death. Similar cases, though not fatal, occurred among his near relatives. It was at once agreed that the deceased must be a vampire, and that his visits were the cause of their repeated illness. To save himself from the fate of his brother, the second son determined to apply the supposed only remedy, viz: to exhume the body, cut off his head and lay it with the feet, while another person was to collect the blood issuing from the wound to give to the remaining relatives to drink. He obtained the assistance of a laborer, naturally at a heavy price, but was prevented on his first expedition by the interference of the parish priest. The next attempt proved more successful, the deed was accomplished. It had been observed, however, by some person in the village, and was thus brought to the knowledge of the authorities. The absurd superstition threatens to cost the desecrator of the churchyard a three months' imprisonment. That was the verdict in the first instance, and, though the Court Appeals has cancelled the sentence, the High Tribunal seems resolved to confirm it.

CHILDHOOD AND MATERNITY.

An Address by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Before the New York Reform League.

"THE MOST PRECIOUS THING."

Something called me from my books one morning to that great gospel of Nature, whose texts are not in measured words, and have no stamp of metaphysical prejudice or predilection. The beauty of the Summer makes present to me the beauty of those blossoms of humanity whose fair promise, alas! is but half fulfilled in human life, leaving a great debt to be worked out in diviner natures, beyond our mortal seeing and growing. Only the ideal human—only the angel can realize what the child foreshows, but cannot bring to pass.

I must here pause to ask and answer two very contradictory questions. What is the most precious thing that each generation has in its keeping? What is that which it most neglects and undervalues? To both I must make one answer—its children. I do not wish to rhapsodize on the beauties of childhood, but I must allow myself a little time in which to speak of them. Artists know the value of fresh outlines and undimmed colors in the emporium of the beautiful. Hair in which the sunlight is tangled, as in a net, fairly caught and made to do duty. Eyes dreamy as evening skies, and with a sleepy star flash in them, the delicate hues of Spring, the odors of Summer, limbs whose undistorted aptitudes invent new graces, and, in movement or in sleep, give the model to sculptors—a speech which grows from the cooing of a dove through poetic periods of myth and allegory to the silver cadences of adolescence, a heart with its little treasons, its little selfish corners, but, also, with what powers of mutation, of generosity, of enthusiasm! My God! This you give to woman in return for her anguish of an hour. This you give to man for the pains and responsibilities of paternity. The labor is great, the reward is inestimable. But oh! how do we receive your gift?

Mr. Curtis once got some ill-will by a portrait, too easily recognized, of a woman of fashion at the German—the father anxiously about the young babe whom the mother had forgotten. I would not be spiteful or sentimental over such an occurence. Many of us have, willingly or unwillingly, kept such august visitors waiting. But to-day, if I were the angel of Reminder, commissioned to call the truant mothers from the ball-room, I could say from the experience of a whole life: Do you know that you have this lovely guest only to-day? To-morrow he will be other, and other the next day. His life has but one sweet dawn—one short Spring-time. Oh! make haste to use and employ what passes rapidly and does not leave its peer.

Very irrational and unæsthetic is the leaving of children to the companionship of servants. Do you hire a man to drink your finest wines, a woman to wear your best silks and jewels? But the nurse flaunts up and down the park or promenade with your pretty one. The hireling, not the true shepherd, feeds your lambs. You would be much ashamed to drag your baby's carriage, or to carry him through a single square in your arms. Yet nothing that you can wear should so become you, so move, if you wish it, your neighbor's admiration or envy, as that with which you are content to adorn a stranger.

MATERNITY.

But what shall we say of the fashionable discredit of maternity, of society, turning its power of innuendo and deprecation against the sacred source of its own life? I remember in my early married life that expectant maternity seemed a social disgrace to be concealed as long and as sedulously as possible. If alluded to it was made a subject of commiseration or of unwelcome raillery. The happy models of social life were those who had one or two children only. A large family was in itself a misery.

I have, indeed, seen the reverse of this. I have seen beauty made more beautiful, and dignity lifted to majesty by the anticipation of that new life in which the woman receives, along with her child, a portion of its youth and freshness.

I have seen the inconvenience patiently borne, the reward anticipated, days and weeks, too precious with hope to be carelessly counted and dismissed. In such cases, the mother is a prophetess, and her child, when it comes, an embodied word of God. Wo to any act or omission that should silence it.

I do not mean by this that women necessarily must be subject to the mental and physical exhaustion consequent upon constant and over production. The rational power of human beings should guard against this. The variety of pleasures and interests in common, allow a Christian marriage to found itself upon what is spiritual and sympathetic, upon a high and noble plan of affection. Yet parentage, by the law of nature, is the absorbing interest and occupation of the most vigorous period of human life. You will ask me how shall the woman keep up her dignity of mind, her individuality of character, while this heavy business of the nursery is going on. Shall we not have pleasures, recreations, pursuits? I should say yes. The woman needs a great deal of relief, a great deal of occupation other than the mere drill of the nursery. But she must not find it in what dissipates and destroys her powers of mind and of constitution. She must refresh herself with pursuits that build up, not with those that drag down.

In this view, study is a better restorative than dancing or fashionable visiting. The mother cannot improve her own mind without at the same time increasing her power of aiding the young minds of her children. The proper rearing of children is an art to which, as to other arts, science is largely auxiliary. The great progress of the race in moral and mental hygiene, has been nowhere more beneficent than in the nursery. There it has substituted ventilation for closeness, exercise and careful diet for frequent medicine, and precept for punishment. But these benevolent changes will rarely be found in a nursery neglected of the mother. Nor will a mother ignorant of the reasons upon which they are founded be very likely to enforce and maintain them. Thus the adequate care of children involves no small degree of study, intelligence, and patience.

Our friends the Germans, wonderful in their gifts of labor and intellectual invention, have studied out a complete *rationale* of childhood and even of babyhood. So delicate and so valuable do they consider the nascent susceptibilities of life, that they rise up to deprecate the grossness and stupidity of the usual routine followed by uninstructed mothers and nurses. Life shall thus be harmonized from its very beginning. Little children gathered and amused in orderly assemblages, shall enjoy the life in common, which so greatly delights them, with the early training of order and politeness. In simple songs and devices they shall learn the rhythm of nature. Early processes of construction shall replace the troublesome and costly work of demolition.

In the name of childhood I arraign the present basis of society. It allows no room for posterity. It does what it can to make childhood impossible. It educates men and women on such a basis of selfishness, poverty of spirit, and greed of luxury, that the sacred result of parentage will be, not the fulfillment, but the destruction of their hopes. The man who worships his own ease, and ranges all relations and circumstances around him in subordination to his sovereign will and convenience—how shall he welcome the little mouth that comes, asking bread and bringing none, the hands that will do mischief unless disciplined to use, the personality that will become a dangerous enemy if not tenderly trained into a loving friend? I know of a man, the possessor of large wealth, to whom two sons were born, and later, a daughter. When congratulated upon the birth of the latter, he replied in a complaining tone: "She has taken $100,000 from each of her brothers." Oh, human soul! oh gift of God! thus art thou estimated, thus despised! Truly, I can understand that Christ was born in a manger. But the stables of Newport and New York would, I fear, be too fine to give him room to-day. I am far from wishing to declaim in favor of the millennium! God, who made the world to please Himself, did not make every man a St. John, nor every woman a loving Mary. I esteem and value the human variety, and would lose no shade of its precious and endless individualities. But I know when the most prosperous and influential classes of society depart from its true type and model, and when the rude and ignorant fulfill, in the grossness of nature, those offices which should be ennobled by all intelligence that education can give, and adorned by the true sense of beauty and of good. So the poor emigrant's family multiplies, and the State in self-defense supplies schooling and training for his children. The very rich man, too, may be glad to see his family increase. Every babe will be a new pomp to him—he can afford to endow them all, and dream out lucrative offices for his sons and wealthy marriages for his daughters. But these extremes leave a large class unmentioned. The very poor are scarcely those on whose production society wishes to count; the very rich can never be numerous enough for us to rest on them the hopes of posterity. But the immense middle class, able to live with industry and economy, in all grades from plainness to gentility—it is on them that we should be best entitled to count for recruiting the numbers and value of the human family. And it is this great class which in America becomes most easily corrupted by pernicious example and insufficient doctrine.

HIGH FUNCTIONS OF MATERNITY.

If I uphold and revere the great office of maternity, I am none the less indignant that women should be held bound to furnish children for a society to whose highest functions and interests they are held as aliens. The more closely the woman's function is limited to the mere birth and material care of offspring, the more nearly is her life assimilated to that of the lower animals. According to present theories, the two great ideals, the practical and spiritual, the State and the Church, are for man to build and administer. In the one, woman must be a subject, while all else are sovereigns. In the other, she must forever remain a disciple, while all others may be teachers. Something of the anti-maternal instinct of the present day springs from the enforcement of this inferiority of function and position upon a party deeply conscious of the injustice and futility of such an ordinance.

The old hypotheses of the inferiority of women were so largely held as greatly to promote the taste of things whose permanence they assumed as necessary. The Eastern origin of all the prominent religions of to-day explains the theological sanction which the church gives to the injustice of society. In the East girls are considered marriageable in absolute childhood. Becoming, in tender age, the slaves or subjects of a despot, the principle of individual will and judgment can only be developed in rare instances. The Western nations, among whom woman slowly attains her physical maturity, held her in no such contempt. The Germans boast the ancient reverence of their race for woman, too little recognizable to-day. But the Western theories to-day have the advantage. They are extending to world-wide application. They are drawing the children of the East with subtle magic. They are bringing their [illegible] and dreaming of the past. And in this Western world woman is to have a majestic place. Man is forced, on the Christian level, however superficially adopted, to place her beside him. So seated, she appears his equal. The children belong as much to her as to him, more to the State, most to God's high providence, to be trained as its conscious and willing instrument. If woman in America knows what she does, and why, she will place the maternal dignity at the foundation of all others.

CHILDREN BORN OUT OF WEDLOCK.

I come to another aspect of childhood and of maternity, to children born out of marriage. Sad welcome does such a little guest receive! Unwilling is the preparation made for him. His life hangs by a very slender thread. A hundred murders, perhaps, are plotted against him, of which not one may take effect. The father easily escapes the fatal responsibility. Upon the mother and child, if it can catch them, society casts the whole burden of her displeasure. But here society wrongs herself, and the penalty of a misdemeanor is provocative of a crime. "Cast out the bond women and her child" might Jewish Sarah say. But Christianity cannot say it, and in so far as Christendom does say so, it is heathendom. The following, methinks, were the juster and wiser sentence: "You have indeed committed a grievous error. Marriage is not appointed without grave reasons and noble ends, which indiscriminate connections must frustrate. But your child, however you came by it, is a gift from God. The pain of its birth, the labor necessary for its nurture, these are expiations for your careless conduct. They are dear and sacred privileges which God accords to women. Will you quench this holy light that shall spring from your dark bosom, and hide that darkness in a glory of its own? While there is life, there is hope. Oh! let the little one live and come forth into the world of God's mercy, into the workings of God's providence. I would say to such an one, "My sister, if this great burden has fallen upon you, partly through your own fault, partly through that of another, let me conjure you to meet the issue fairly and squarely. Whatever feminine attribute you may have lost, keep at least the crown of motherhood, of which none but yourself can deprive you; and all good women must rise up to help you. They must cover your fault with their charity. They must console your sorrow with their sympathy. They must help you to a purer life, must help your child to attain a virtuous and instructed humanity."

It is quoted from the journal of an eminent Calvinistic divine that he records the enjoyment of an hour's profitable meditation upon the damnation of infants. This circumstance is apt to provoke a smile in companies in which it is cited; but it is a subject rather for tears than for laughter. What sort of Christianity did the man preach who could turn the symbolical rite of the Church against the sacred innocence of a human soul which has never offended, which departs with its promise unfulfilled, but also unblighted, having the eternity of God for an unfolding of which it misses on earth by a failure not its own? I think that the Church of England might and should amend her baptismal service, by saying that all men are born, not in, but into sin. If anything can be born in innocence, it must be a child. He is innocent of his own life. His coming may disgrace this family or disappoint that. Of these offenses he must be held guiltless. He could not choose but to passively consummate them. An old proverb says, "Innocent as the babe unborn." And let me ask, Why is the babe born any less innocent?

It is said that the hope, still cherished in the Jewish church, of the advent of a Hebrew Messiah is one cause of the large families which pious Jews are eager to rear. The wonderful child is still to be born, and, like us, these religionists know not the day nor the hour in which the Son of Man cometh. There is something substantial in this idea as well as something illusory. The Messiah in the literal Jewish sense never was to come and never will come. But an infant may yet be cherished as the possible Saviour of his race. Christ has not yet come on earth according to promise. The simple, direct piety, the perfect justice, the unfailing charity of the Christian ideal are far from possessing the actual world. Who can tell how much of these saving elements this or that babe may have brought with him into the world? We know not how many saviors each generation loses, what noble champions of humanity, what antagonists of fraud, violence, and superstition may lie coffined in small graves, which only the mother remembers. A lady once said to me: "Do not sacrifice your studies for your children. Why sacrifice a certain intelligence for a problematic one?" Now, I believe that study and the care of children are never wholly incompatible. The Nursery has no enemy like ignorance. The mother's studies, if genuine and rational, presently become of ten-fold value to her children. But my friend's reasoning was based upon a falsity. The child may prove of less value to society than the parent, but he may also prove of much greater value. In this hope the parent should watch and labor, and make every needful sacrifice.

When I hear the city of New York groaned over—and it is a wicked city (though I, who was born and bred there, would gladly call it otherwise)—I fall back upon this great comfort. The common schools of New York are excellent. I look upon them as the strongholds of right instructions and free thought. They are the true nurseries of liberty, fortunately forgotten in Fourth of July orations, but sure to count in the work of rehabilitation appointed for us. For the task of this new society is to regenerate the old. But how, to-day, without free speech and action, can woman build fast enough to counterbalance the destruction of man? See the manifold corruptions of society, undermining manhood, murdering by wholesale, poisoning in detail. See the fatal facility with which masses are led to the slaughter, and nations stirred up to cheer their going forth, in order to gratify the ambition of one ruler, the enmity or rapacity of another. I feel that universal motherhood allows, enjoins us women to arise, to make common cause against the traffickers in human blood. What avails the estate when the man is dead? How can an enlarged territory counterbalance a decimated population? No, my brothers. The appeal to arms is blind and barbarous. Cannons have no conscience, bayonets no intelligence. The recourse to right and reason must to-day be enforced and upheld. In assemblies of pure men and devout women shall the question of life and of action be resolved. In the name of God and of humanity, let such bodies assemble, and sit in permanent session. Let the image of the little child sit up by the Savior in the midst of his striving disciples, teach us to-day the great and Christian lesson of peace, whose dignity and necessity the intervening generations only increasingly affirm.

☞ The other night, at Council Bluffs, a thief crept up to the raised window of the bedroom of a married couple, and, with a hooked pole, drew the clothing off the slumbering pair to him, and even removed the bed-covering from the man and wife, without their knowledge.

RISIBLES.

—A Hamburg paper contains the advertisement of two sisters. It concludes thus: "Any one wishing one or two wives has only to apply."

—Boarder—"This tea seems very weak, Mrs. Skimp." Landlady—"Well, I guess it must be the warm weather. I feel weak, myself; in fact, every body complains."

—At a theatre in Manchester, Eng., while the play of Pickwick was on, the jury in the famous Bardell case suddenly disappeared from the stage. Their box had given way and engulphed them in the depths below.

—An excellent old gentleman declines to be swindled by the Pompeiian antique bronzes. "Don't tell me, sir, don't tell me; you can't make me believe that they dig up ready-made pots out of the ground. Staff and nonsense."

—A young countryman, shopping in Lawrence, Mass., on Saturday, stole a ride on the sprinkler of the watering cart. The driver pulled the valve leaver and the countryman rose about three feet into the air coming down wetter, but wiser.

—At a meeting of Spiritualists at Saginaw, Moses Hall, one of the speakers, said that when a little boy he could see faces around his bed every night, and knew they were faces of those in the spirit land. His mother reproved him by telling him to "go to sleep, for nothing ailed him but worms." The Enterprise profanely adds: "We guess mother was right."

—A little girl in New York, recently celebrated her fourth birthday by attending Sabbath school. When the recitations of the class were finished, the teacher asked her if she could repeat some little verse she had learned. She promptly replied she could, and astonished the class by the following:—

Mary had a little lamb,
She laid it on the shelf,
Every time it wagged its tail
You know how 'tis yourself.

—A Troy paper gives the following sad result of the lack of a street sprinkler: "Miss Smith sallied forth in the morning [illegible]. By noonday she was brown as an Egyptian mummy—the gentle rain had cut ravines and gutters in her cheeks, and made a war-map round her mouth."

—There has been an item going around about a hen in Boston laying eggs so small that twenty-one of them were put in a collar box at once. That looked like pretty small business for an able-bodied hen until the author of the story was discovered. He said it was a horse collar box he meant.

LOVE OF THE PERIOD.

I've just left the ball-room, dear Harry,
To drop you this bit of a note,
Which the Captain has promised to carry,
Direct, by the four o'clock boat.

The season is certainly over;
Sue Summers's refused Colonel Chute;
Don't swear like a savage sea-rover
Because our affair follows suit.

I only engaged for the season;
You are primest of partners I vow;
I'll tell you directly, the reason
I'm writing so hastily now.

Please send me at once by Tom Tinberne—
His whiskers are simply divine—
My picture, that copy of Swinburne,
And everything else that is mine.

My letters, my notes, and that poem,
The one signed Anonyma, dear;
I know that you never would show 'em,
I just want to read them all here.

Oh! send me my pink satin slipper,
I know how to cover the stain—
You pulled off and used as a dipper
To pledge me in Cliquot champagne.

And Harry, be sure to see Barker—
You would cut my curls off, you know,
If you send some a half a shade darker,
The difference never will show.

Send ribbon and ring; I think this is
The whole of the things I must ask.
I'm sure that to send back my kisses,
You'll vote an impossible task.

Now, Harry, don't rage and be horrid—
Don't bluster and swear and abuse—
Our love was deliciously torrid—
To chop it quite gives me the blues.

I've viewed it in every direction,
And find in its rapturous range,
A prime, pantheistic perfection,
Progressive, electrical, strange!

Yet I know that this bliss unallowed,
If once I were bound as your wife,
Would fade in a fortnight, destroyed
By dullness of no-money life.

And so I've determined, dear Harry—
As girls of the period do—
Although I shall certainly marry,
'Twill not be, my dearest, to you.

At the Arlington soirees next winter,
Dear Hal, you must surely be there;
I shall be Mrs. Daniel McLintor,
He's a horrid hump-backed millionaire!

The youth thus cruelly jilted [illegible]edly, and gives her back good as she sends. He says—

I'll answer your letter, my Julia,
For I can take oath you are mine;
Its tenor is coolly peculiar,
Though perfectly plain to define.

Its news was forestalled by a rumor
Ed. Eavesdropper brought from the springs,
It put me at first out of humor,
And up to unorthodox things.

I hated, you see, to surrender
What gave me such capital fun,
But I went on a regular bender,
And bent myself straight. See the pun?

I fear, in the first ebullition
Of rage, I was rather severe;
Sent yourself and your sex to perdition,
And called you not pet names, my dear.

I thought a second of laudanum,
And wringing your heart, (?) and all that,
But remembered my wager with Rodman,
That Blank will be beaten a hat.

So calling philosophy's aid up,
I put for an out-and-out smoke;
And the bender—not Grecian—then made up
My mind the whole thing is a joke.

So I stopped being spoony and fussing,
And pulling a pitiful phiz,
And quitted my wickedest cussing,
More quick than old Horace will his.

You shall have all your articles. Leastly,
The letters and poem I'll keep,
For the winter bids fair to be beastly,
And fuel no end of, not cheap.

Your kisses? To Tom I refer them;
His whiskers I think rather foxy.
I'll tell him the style you prefer them,
And thus make the transfer by proxy.

I went down to Barker's by stages,
As fast as a fellow can do;
But though he's the heir of the ages,
He's now false enough, Jule, for you.

I swear you're uncommonly lucky
To know how to cover a stain;
But spite of your sweetness, my ducky,
Some vestige is bound to remain.

I'll end our affair without snarling,
And part, if we can, without strife;
But did you imagine, my darling,
I wanted to make you my wife?

Give my pious regards to McBinter,
I dare say I've written it wrong:
I'll play him a toss-up next winter
As to which of us two you belong.
—[Capital.

BROUGHT TO BAY.

An English Officer's Story.

Perhaps you may laugh, but, nevertheless, it is perfectly true; and this is how it happened.

As you may be quite sure, being only nineteen, I was most tremendously anxious to get my commission, and when at last I was gazetted to the 204th Foot I did not give my tailor much rest till my uniform and the paraphernalia of my outfit were sent home.

I dare say, to the old and sage, it is very ridiculous; but to me it was glorious, that first putting on of military garments. The bedroom door was locked: I was quite alone. There was a tall cheval glass by the bedside, and what was there to prevent me from strutting about, as scarlet in the face, almost as my tightly buttoned tunic? It did not fit me perfectly, I knew, but having it altered would necessitate its being taken away, and that idea was insupportable. So I kept my things just as they were, and in the hot stage of scarlet fever in which I then was, the fact of my regiment being ordered to China did not give me much uneasiness; for even in a Chinese war there did not seem much cause for discomfort, since I believed that the British could chase the barbarians by the thousands.

I will not trouble you with the account of our long journey out, and our landing in the Celestial Empire. Let it suffice when I tell you that upon our arrival it was to find hostilities in full progress, and boy as I was, I had to take my turn with the rest, smelt powder, heard the whiz of bullets, and saw my smart uniform soiled with mud and filth.

It was hot work in both senses of the word. Now we were wading in a river-bed or creek, with the blazing sun above us, and the rank, steamy heat rising from the slime; now we were storming a mud fort, or chasing the enemy over the swampy rice-fields, or through canebrakes; while the next day, perhaps, we were accompanying some looting expedition.

At last, after making pretty good progress up the country, we stormed a town, which I will call Ling-Po. It had been a pretty rough job, for the walls had been held by a strong party of Braves. However, at last, the day was ours; the Braves were supposed to have been driven out, and we had taken possession, the men distributing themselves pretty well over the place, and I was along with a half a dozen of the bandsmen, who were on their way to the place chosen for head-quarters, there to deposit their instruments previous to going upon ambulance duty—the helping of the wounded being, as perhaps you are aware, the duty of bandsmen in time of war.

We were rather indifferently armed, the bandsmen having only those short, Roman-looking swords—very blunt ones too—and though I had my sword and revolver, I had received a nasty thrust through the right arm from the spear of a Brave—a hurt which necessitated the wounded limb being carried in a sling, and made me feel more sick and faint than I cared to own amongst men who would have looked upon my injury as a mere scratch.

The town was evidently a large, densely populated place, full of crooked lanes, streets, and blind alleys, among which we kept wandering for quite an hour before we were compelled to own that we had lost our way.

"If ye'll be kind enough to take the lade, Mr. Gray, we'll follow ye," said one of the bandsmen, turning suddenly round upon me and scratching his puzzled pate.

"I'm ready enough to lead, Dennis," I said, "but I'm about done up for want of a little water. I was thinking of asking you to carry me."

"I'm thinking, sor, that we may just as well sit down in the shade and wait, for the headquarters is jist as likely to come to us, as we are to go to it. A big place like this would puzzle a map-maker."

"I thought I'd tell you, sir, that there's a couple of Chinese been following us for the last five minutes," said another one of the men, "and 't ain't as if we had rifles."

I looked uneasily back down the long, narrow, sun-glared street, but there was not a soul visible. All was still as death, save for a distant shot or two, which seemed to come from quite another part of the town, and to indicate that the fighting was not entirely at an end. The houses on either hand were closely shuttered, and presented the most blank of aspects, and, though we scanned the windows above, not a watching face was visible.

I could not help owning that, should we be attacked by some detached body of the Braves, our chances would be very small; and I should have blamed myself for want of care, had not the difficulty of finding one's way through such a wilderness become more and more evident at each stride we took.

"It's my belafe, sor, that Corporal Smith's lading us intirely wrong," said the Irishman. "[illegible]," said the corporal, gruffly, as he tucked his large ophicleide beneath his arm, and paused to wipe the perspiration from his forehead.

"I'll tell you what, sir," said another man (our best cornet player), "we had better make a dash for it; I don't like the look of this at all. Will you order a retreat?"

"Why, what's wrong?" said I testily, for all the time there was a dizzy sensation in my head, and the street looked misty before my eyes.

"We are being dogged, sir, and no mistake; and if we take refuge in one of these houses, we shall, perhaps, be only burned out."

Trying to rouse myself, I hurriedly took a glance at our position. We were evidently in one of the lower parts of the town; and the street wherein we were was one of the narrowest I had seen since in the country. Every here and there alleys ran off at right angles, but each apparently ended in a *cul-de-sac*, and to enter one of them might have been like running into a gin, from which there were no means of extricating ourselves. To make matters worse, too, there was at one end of the street, the glint of arms; and a moment after, four or five Braves showed themselves for a moment, and then disappeared.

Fortunately, the peril that threatened our little party seemed to clear my head from the misty sensation; and I tried to devise some plan for immediate execution.

"They will come upon us suddenly from one of the narrow streets, if they mean to attack us," I thought, and, giving the signal to my men, I turned off sharply to the right, and we walked rapidly in a new direction, in hope that it might bring us to where some of our own men were collected.

That we were in danger I felt sure. My men knew it, too; but all the same, in a light-hearted, reckless fashion, I could hear them joking together.

"I tell you what," said one, "the band's as good as broken up, if we don't get back. What do you say, Dennis?"

"Spoiled intirely," was the reply, "and, bedad, I'm glad I haven't got to blow now, for I've no more wind left than would put out one of Widdy Flanagan's dips, and they were twenty-four to the pound. How are you, corporal?"

"Blown," was the gruff reply.

Then we went on in silence for a short distance, but only to stop short as we turned a corner, for there was a burst of yells in the distance, and the clangor of a gong, and we became aware of the fact that about thirty Braves were in close pursuit of a couple of our men, who were [illegible] pressed.

"Come on," I shouted, with my blood seeming to boil; but, long before we could reach the spot, we saw the two poor fellows overtaken, and fall pierced with a score of spear-wounds.

"Come back, sir, quick, come back!" exclaimed a voice, and the sword-armed hand of the stout ophicleide-player was laid upon my arm. "It's like rushing on death, and—here quick! down here," he shouted, hurriedly; "those fellows who have been dogging us are closing up."

A glance revealed our position plainly enough: we were between two fires, and, darting down a narrow lane, we hastily pursued its windings.

"Our people must hear the noise soon, and clear the town," whispered the corporal to me, as he forced his arm under mine. "Hold up, sir, you're a bit weak—that's the way. Now then, men, keep together; it's our only chance."

The lane seemed as if it would have no end; and all the time there were our enemies yelling and shouting in full pursuit. If we were overtaken, we knew what our fate must be—instant death, or else some horrible torture, for in their eyes we were so many foreign devils.

I looked back twice, each time to see the fierce faces of the yelling mob panting in pursuit, and once I grew giddy with dread; but I was pressing on the next moment, my heart leaping with joy as Corporal Smith exclaimed "Hold up, sir, we'll stand by you to a man; and, look! there's the end of it at last."

The end of the lane was indeed there; but, to our horror, we saw that it was blocked up by the ruins of a couple of houses, evidently too near the wall, which had been knocked down by our boat-guns.

"It's all up now, me boys," said the Irishman, with a howl; "but let's die game for the honor of the ould ridgment. I'll give 'em a call though, anyhow," he exclaimed, "it may bring help;" and as we faced round, he put his cornet to his lips and blew a loud rallying call; and there, in the face even of a horrible death, so great was the force of habit, that the other five bandsmen involuntarily raised their instruments to their lips.

"Here, what a fool I am!" roared Smith, lowering his huge bell-mouthed brass piece the next moment, for the Chinamen were within half a dozen yards, and rushing at us with lowered spears.

"Quick, my boys! a man a piece first. Fire, sir, fire!"

I had already taken aim at the nearest man with my revolver, and was in act of drawing the trigger, when, as Smith lowered the great ophicleide, the foremost Braves saw its huge belching mouth directed full upon them, stopped short, yelling now with horror—turned, and in a moment there was a regular *stampede*, the frightened wretches trampling one another in their hurry to escape.

"Bedad!" shrieked Denis, "the devils are afraid of the wind inthruments. Blow, me boys, blow! Give 'em the big notes, corporal: let out at 'em, Tom, with the thrombone. Hurray, then! Don't be afraid. Let go with the clarionet, Tim; that'll give 'em the toothache. Arrah, if only Micky Blane was here wid the pipes!"

I have heard men learning, and I have heard the practice in the band-room; but never before, I am confident, did such a roaring bray issue from the mouths of instruments of brass as was now sent after the retreating Braves.

"Fire again, me boys!" shouted Dennis, as he saw in the distance some half-dozen men pause, as if to see how many had been slain by the fearful weapon that put them to flight. "A big one this time corporal!"

Phump!—phump!—phump!—phump! went the ophicleide; the trombone grunted, snorted, and cut and slashed in all directions, high and low, sending forth volley of minims and semibreves worthy of the pedal pipes of a large organ; while the other instruments brayed, roared, howled, and made such discords as would have sent a professor mad. But it was not in vain, for this second discharge had the effect of sending the last tail flying round the corner, and then the place seemed once more to swim round me, and I fainted.

When I recovered it was to find that my men had carried me by some means over the ruins, and that a company of another regiment had just marched up.

"Better, Grey?" said the captain, kindly. "They tell me you've had a narrow escape. I suppose there are hundreds of the enemy about yet. I say, there, where are you going, my man? It's not safe for you to get back there. Come down!"

"Iv you plase, sor, he's lift the great gun on the other side," said a voice; and as I saw the grinning face of Dennis, I recalled the whole scene.

"Back directly, sir. I've left my instrument," said Corporal Smith.

The captain nodded, and after a minute's climbing, Smith returned in triumph with the great brass piece, which became from that day a trophy in the regiment; and, as I said at the beginning, you may laugh, but it is perfectly true; and that was how it happened.

HISTORICAL VERDICTS.

GRANT.—
As far below his Fortune is his Worth,
As from the dome of Heav'n it is to Earth.

DAVIS.—
Nor clear, nor deep, nor, tho' o'erflowing, full;
Bold, without strength, and, though resounding, dull.

SHERIDAN.—
Gesler of Governors! The great Centaur,
Grant's model Envoy—mighty in Horse-war!

BEECHER.—
Wit, Hate, Hypocrisy, Women's Rights, and Fun:
Swift-Cain-Tartuffe-Punch-and-Judy, all in one.

WADE.—
Worst, yet least guilty, of th' infernal crew;
Though he lap blood, it is his nature to.
[Washington Patriot.

AMERICAN DIET AND DRINK.

As Seen and Experienced by an Englishman.

In American diet, I did not observe many peculiarities worth noting. Breakfast is a hearty meal. The wheaten bread is good, and the corn-flour and buckwheat cakes excellent. Omelets, with chopped ham, were dew to me. I saw many men commence with a whole melon, with ice in a hole scooped out—an experiment upon which I did not venture, with the thermometer above eighty degrees. Eggs were generally mashed in a large wine-glass, and eaten with pepper, the waiter making the mess. He seemed surprised when I asked for a hard-boiled egg and an egg-cup—a convenience not forthcoming in one hotel. The variety of fish at dinner is great, and, in strolling through the fish-market, I wished I had Mr. Frank Buckland, inspector of British salmon fisheries, at my side. The halibut, blue-fish, and lake-trout, were capital. Beef and mutton were not so good as our own; poultry abundant, and turkey at every table. Game is not scarce; and at Chicago, prairie chicken, plump as partridges. Of vegetables there was considerable variety; boiled heads of Indian corn, [illegible] in England. I never saw a good mealy potato, with all the Irish in the land. They are generally served in butter-fried chips, as in France. The puddings are good, and ices better than ours. The American ladies have the "sweet tooth;" little vessels like cream-jugs, filled with syrup, are on every table, to be poured over the hominy cakes or crumpets. The ladies are also great pastry consumers. Hot roll, and pies, as they call tarts, may partly account for the prevalence of dyspeptic complexions. A tart, in America, is our pie, though it may be as big as the real Yorkshire or Northumberland pie, covering half a table. Cheese is rarely seen at dinner, or, if used, is mixed with preserves or apple-pie. The manufacture of American cheese is for the English market, and may it increase and prosper, for the price has risen forty per cent in my recollection.

Of the fame of American oysters I had heard so much that I was disappointed in every thing but the size. They tell of Thackeray that, on his first arrival, a dish of large "saddlebacks" was set before him. He gazed at them for some time, and then asked what he was to do with them. "Why, eat them, of course." "Oh, eat them," said Thackeray, as if a new light had dawned upon him, adding, after a pause, "Well, here goes!" When he had performed the feat of swallowing one whole oyster, he seemed stunned by his own courage, till his friend asked him how he felt. "Feel?" said he, "I feel as if I had swallowed a baby!" All oysters are not of this size, or thus treated. The methods of cooking them are countless. But the true "natives," as we get them, or used to get them, at Pim's or Lynn's or Rule's, sweet, fat little Whitstable native, are as different from American oysters as a peach from a pumpkin. Most of them come from rough water, and have muscle and shell strong and coarse proportionally. If they were less common, they might receive more culture. Still, the oystery taste is good, whether in natural, or in soup or other dressing. I found the best form by accident; asking for "fried oysters" in the carte, I had as good scalloped oysters" with bread crumbs as is ever got in old England. The average price seemed to be not much below our market-price as to number, but each fish equal to four of ours for culinary treatment, so far as material goes.

I was disappointed with the fruit. The peaches and grapes, especially, were greatly inferior to our own. Melons and apples were up to the mark, but I remember no other fruit worthy of praise compared with our own.

Very little wine is used at the table, even in private houses, though always at hand for hospitality's sake to a stranger. Lager beer is the only cheap beverage, retailed at saloons for five cents a glass. The consumption is immense among the Germans. In the week the news arrived of the capture of the Emperor Napoleon, at Sedan, the inland revenue issued two hundred thousand quarter-cask stamps beyond the average. The Irish get their own whisky, dear as imported, but often produced in private distilleries. When I was in New York, a raid by the custom house officers and police was made upon the whisky stills in Brooklyn, and large seizures were effected. The native whisky, Monongahela or other, is a hard, fiery spirit. Drinking is very much confined to the bars and saloons. The number of drunkards is large, perhaps as large as in England; but there is a broader line of demarcation between the temperate and intemperate. The number of total abstainers far exceeds what it is with us, and the soaking, boozing habits of British workmen are rare in America. In every class the progress of temperance is marked and conspicuous. The head master of a college, a Scotchman, told me he sometimes longed for a glass of Scotch ale; but if it was known he ordered such a thing, his influence would be at an end, as the majority of the students were pledged teetotalers. Another Scotchman, an offical in a Burns club, told me when he first came to America, twenty years ago, "the nicht wi' Burns" was a night of whisky and revelry. Now, the Burns club meetings are often held in the same locality, with nothing on the table but fruits and iced water. It may not be so in New York and elsewhere; but the fact is worth recording, as indicating a change of manners. As far as I saw, intemperance in drink is not a national vice in America, although intemperance in eating is still noticeable by a stranger. I have seen Americans order a dozen dishes from the dinner carte, and yet drink nothing but iced water.

There was less smoking, and, to my surprise, less chewing than I anticipated. Perhaps the price of cigars has its influence on the former habit. The native tobacco is not palatable, and a good Havana is a costly luxury. The smoking tobacco is sold in little cotton bags, fastened with a government stamp. It is dry, like the bran with which dolls are stuffed. An English smoker will find the American chewing tobacco, moist, in tin-foil, more suited for his pipe, or mixed with the brown bran. I do not think the young Americans chew as much as their fathers. Talking with an old American gentleman in the car going to Niagara, he held a neat silver oval case in his hand. "I thought you were going to offer me a pinch of snuff," I said. He laughed and said: "I would offer you this, but I know you would not accept it," handing for my inspection his tobacco box. The spittoon will remain ubiquitous for some time longer, in the Senate-house, as well as in hotels and offices. I saw a curious notice posted in the lobby of a church in Washington: "As the seats are all free, you are requested not to expectorate on the floor." In another church, "Dirty boots and tobacco strictly prohibited." Although the use of tobacco is nationally prevalent, and the offer of a cigar, like a pinch of snuff in Scotland, or the chibouque in the East, is a sign of readiness for friendly communication between strangers, smoking is, on the whole, not so general as with us. The smoking car on the railroad is occupied by the roughest of travelers, and in long journeys I have seen the vast majority abstain either from smoking or chewing, which they would scarcely do if enslaved to the habit.—*Ed. Leisure Hour.*

A VISITOR FROM THE CLOUDS.

[From the Rushville, Ills., Citizen.]

On Monday of last week, weather cloudy, wind and rain approaching from the east, no thunder nor lightning, Mr. Henry Kirkham and family, while quietly sitting at the table eating supper, were suddenly startled by a sound as of a body rushing through the air, followed immediately by the appearance of what seemed to be a globe of fire of a bright leaden hue, about the size of a man's hat, which exploded within six feet of the door, and about three feet from the ground, with a terrific detonation that lifted the family bodily from their seats, creating, as well it might, the utmost consternation. One of the family was in the act of putting a piece of pie in her mouth, but that was the last she knew of the matter till picking up fork, pie and all off the floor. The explosion shook the house, a two-story frame, from top to bottom like an earthquake, making the dishes, etc., rattle again. Mrs. Kirkham felt the effects of the shock quite seriously for several days. An immediate examination of the locality reveals no remains of the strange visitor. Its direction was from the West, and the noise of the explosion might have been heard for miles.

THE "LOWRY GANG."

Who and What They Are—The Robin Hood of a Dismal Swamp.

For nearly fifteen years past, Robeson County, North Carolina, has been infested by a gang of deperadoes. Some of the later bloody deeds of this band have been telegraphed as Kuklux outrages, and have formed an important part of the stock in trade of Kuklux agitators. This gang is composed of whites, blacks and mulattoes, with, in the case of the leaders, an admixture of Indian blood. They inhabit a swamp in which pursuit is quite useless. On the western boundary of this swamp the Lowry family has resided from colonial times, at first as respectable farmers, and later as thieves and outlaws. They are of Portuguese stock, but intermixed with the Indian several generations back, and since have received an infusion of negro blood. Allan Lowry, the father of the six boys now in the band, seems to have been by instinct and in appearance more of Indian than anything else. Henry Berry Lowry, the youngest brother, is the acknowledged leader of the gang. At the commencement of the late war, these Lowrys, with a number of mullatto cousins, became more bold and outrageous in their depredations. Attempts to capture them resulted in the murder of the would-be captors.

In the winter of 1863-4 the gang was joined by some escaped Federal prisoners from Florence, S. C. This increased their number to about thirty. They now maintain themselves by open and undisguised plunder, killing stock, robbing houses and individuals. At last the citizens banded to hunt them down, and a fight took place on the border of the swamp, in which old Allan Lowry and the oldest son "Bill" were killed. When the war ended the Federal soldiers left the gang and were sent North. The remainder were three Lowrys, three Oxendines, "Boss" Strong and George Applewhite, a coal black negro, who married a sister of the Lowrys. Since then several of the gang have been captured, but all broke jail except Henderson Oxendine, who was executed for murder in March, and Calvin Oxendine, who is now in jail at Wilmington, charged with the murder of ex-Sheriff King, of Robeson county. The United States troops, lately stationed in Robeson, once attempted to take the outlaws. They shot and killed a citizen named Taylor within 200 yards of the soldiers' camp. They were at once ordered under arms and started for the scene of murder. By the time they got there the outlaws were, of course, deep in the heart of the swamp. Since the war the gang have committed eight murders, besides wounding a number of persons, beating and maltreating others, and averaging at least one robbery a week. All the members of the gang belong to the Union League, and all the men who have been murdered, except one, Mr. Inman, were Democrats.

THE BOY AND THE BROOK.

Down from yon distant mountain height
The brooklet flows through the village street;
A boy comes forth to wash his hands,
Washing, yes, washing, there he stands,
In the water cool and sweet.

"Brook, from what mountain dost thou come?
O my brooklet cool and sweet!"
"I come from yon mountain high and cold,
Where lieth the new snow on the old,
And melts in the summer heat."

"Brook, to what river dost thou go?
O my brooklet cool and sweet!"
"I go to the river there below,
Where in bunches the violets grow,
And sun and shadow meet."

"Brook, to what garden dost thou go?
O my brooklet cool and sweet!"
"I go to that garden in the vale
Where all night long the nightingale
Her love-song doth repeat."

"Brook, to what fountain dost thou go?
O my brooklet cool and sweet!"
"I go to the fountain at whose brink
The maid that loves thee comes to drink,
And, whenever she looks therein,
I rise to meet her, and kiss her chin,
And my joy is then complete."—[Longfellow.

ATTENDING HIS OWN FUNERAL

An Interesting Scene, Involving a Matter of Names.

[From the Oakland, Cal., Transcript.]

About a week ago, the San Francisco newspapers contained an account of the death of James Hunter, at San Rafael, giving the day on which the funeral would take place in that town. On the day appointed for the burial, a large number of the friends of the family residing in San Francisco, and several ladies and gentlemen who formerly were intimately acquainted with the deceased and his family, and had since taken up their residence in Oakland, repaired to San Rafael to attend the funeral of their old friend. Mr. Hunter, it may be stated here, was a liquor merchant of San Francisco, and had a country residence in San Rafael, and having a large circle of friends, his funeral was largely attended. The church, in fact, was full. The ceremonies were conducted with much solemnity, and produced a deep and visible effect upon those who had known and esteemed the departed one. A gentleman who was present—who, by the way, is a prominent city official of Oakland, who had deemed it a binding duty to attend the last sad rites of his friend—informs us that a number of ladies and gentlemen who had accompanied him from this city and San Francisco, were so much affected by the sermon and the loss sustained by the death of Mr. Hunter, that they were unable to restrain their tears and sobs of anguish. At the conclusion of the ceremonies the pall-bearers gathered around the coffin and proceeded to carry it out of the church, when one of the San Francisco ladies was observed to step forward from her seat and throw her arms around the neck of one of the mourners, and, in a half hysterical manner exclaim, "Oh, Mr. Hunter, we thought this was your funeral!" Here was an episode with a vengeance. The coffin was set back on the altar, and around the interrupted pall-bearers gathered some twenty or more of the delegation from San Francisco and Oakland, who had come all the way to San Rafael to attend the funeral of Mr. Hunter. Some held back, their superstition forcing the belief into their minds that their friend's ghost stood before them instead of the genuine flesh and blood reality. As the "yallar kivered" books say, "Let us draw the curtain which hides the dreadful mystery." Mr. James Hunter, liquor dealer of San Francisco, who had a country residence at San Rafael, was as dead as a door nail, and so completely defunct that even old Gabriel's trump wouldn't wake him at this epoch of of the world. But there were two James Hunters, both were liquor dealers, and both lucky enough to have a high old scene, as might be supposed. Let us drop the vail.

Why England Relinquished Oregon.

Every disciple of Izak Walton knows that salmon will not take the hook in their spawning journeys, but it is not generally known that the inhabitants of British Columbia attribute to this fact the loss to England of Oregon and Washington Territory. In a recent speech delivered by Dr. Helmeken in the Colonial Assembly at Victoria, on the San Juan boundary question, he gave the following explanation of the cause which led the cession of that country to the United States: "In 1845, when negotiations were pending between Great Britain and the United States with respect to the boundary line, Great Britain claimed the country known as Oregon and Washington Territory. The British ships-of-war were sent to examine the country and to report to the British Ministry upon its value. The Earl of Aberdeen was Premier at the time; the commander of one of the ships was the Earl's brother, and he and others went ashore at Columbia river and tried to catch salmon with flies. The salmon wouldn't take the flies, and the officers caught no fish. When they returned to their ships the Earl's brother wrote home, 'The country is not worth a farthing!' and the British Ministry relinquished all claims to it."

Battle Between Toads and Frogs.

A citizen of Lynn, Mass., witnessed a singular contest between toads and frogs, while walking on the shores of a pond a few mornings ago, and graphically describes it: Around the margin of the pond, in the water, there was a large collection of common toads; close beside them was an equally large gathering of bull-frogs; and a battle between the two was in progress. The frogs, being the most powerful, were busily engaged in drowning the toads. One or more frogs would seize a toad and hold his head under the water until he was drowned. Sometimes a frog would find that he was overmatched, and then he would utter a peculiar sound, when one or more of his comrades would come to his aid, and the toad was sure to go under, never to rise again. This battle continued for several minutes, until the toads were completely "cleaned out," when the frogs joined in one triumphal croak, as though they had achieved a victory over mortal enemies. The scene was a most singular one, and such as rarely witnessed.

☞ New cheap cabs introduced in New York are received with much favor. The carriage is called the "Crystal," the whole upper portion, except the top and corners, being of glass. The door is in the rear, and the seats, on the sides, accommodate four persons. The interior is substantially upholstered with morocco, and the top is frescoed. Each cab costs about $1,600, horse and harness included. The drivers are uniformed with blue coats and navy caps. The rate of fare will be about one dollar an hour for the use of the vehicle.

☞ The dental profession in the United States, it is estimated, comprises 13,000 members, who earn an aggregate income of $24,000,000. The annual expenditure for materials amounts to $2,000,000, and for office rents to $3,000,000, leaving $19,000,000 as the net income of the profession. There are nine dental colleges in the United States, from which 1,807 persons have graduated. The profession supports seven dental periodicals with an aggregate circulation of 12,000 copies. There are no dental colleges in the countries of Europe.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

	Hhds.
Stock on hand June 15th, close	4,923
Receipts by river and rail June 16th	190
Total	5,113
Actual sales June 16th	162
Stock on hand June 16th, close	4,951

The market has been active all the week, and prices fully maintained, though the sales are not so large as last week. The sales since June 1st are behind the receipts only 18 hhds to the close of the market Friday evening, and for the week they are 183 hhds in excess. The demand is just as firm as it was a week ago, and no prospect at present of letting down for the better qualities for cutting, shipping and manufacturing.

The following quotations present a fair statement of the market:

Factory lugs	$4 50@ 4 75	$4 50@ 5 00
Planters' com'n lugs	4 75@ 5 25	5 25@ 5 75
Planters' good lugs	5 25@ 6 00	5 75@ 6 50
Fine to choice leaf	10 00@11 00	11 00@12 00
Common sound leaf	6 00@ 6 75	6 25@ 6 75
Good sound leaf	7 00@ 8 00	7 50@ 9 00
Good to fine cutting l'f	15 00@20 00	....
Choice cutting leaf	20 00@30 00	....
Bright wrappers	18 00@40 00	18 00@40 00

The following table will show the sales for the week, for the month of June, and for the current year:

Warehouses.	Week.	June.	Year
Boone	256	649	5,424
Farmers'	231	727	5,089
Kentucky Assoc'n	16	16	16
Louisville	380	838	6,723
Ninth-street	165	497	4,313
Pickett	234	748	8,462
Planters'	146	411	2,429
Total	1,428	3,888	32,455

The sales to-day at six of the warehouses amounted to 214 hogsheads, at prices and of descriptions as per statement appended:

The Boone House sold 28 hhds: 1 hhd Breckinridge county leaf at $10; 1 hhd Breckinridge county lugs at 5 55; 7 hhds Muhlenburg county leaf at 10, 8 20, 8 40, 7 90, 7 80, 8 10, 7 60; 1 hhd Ohio county common leaf at 6 70; 1 hhd Ohio county [illegible] 6 60; 1 hhd Logan county lugs at 5 65; 2 hhds Marion county low leaf at 6 30, 6 10; 2 hhds Adair county low lugs at 5 60, 5 55; 2 hhds Adair county low leaf at 6 90, 6 50; 2 hhds Taylor county lugs at 5 10, 5 60; 1 hhd Taylor county leaf at 7 60; 1 hhd Monroe county lugs at 5 65.

The Farmers' House sold 25 hhds: 1 hhd Robertson county (Tenn.) lugs at $5 70; 1 hhd Simpson county low leaf at 6; 1 hhd Trigg county leaf at 7 60; 7 hhds Butler county leaf and lugs at 5 55, 7 00, 8 60, 6 90, 5 95, 6 10, 6 30; 3 hhds Muhlenburg county lugs and leaf at 8 60, 7 93, 5 65; 3 hhds McLean county lugs and leaf at 7 10, 8 20, 6 10; 2 hhds Owen county lugs at 6 70, 8; 1 hhd Logan county low leaf at 6; 2 hhds Hart county leaf and lugs at 7 80, 5 50; 2 hhds Barren county leaf at 8 40, 8; 2 hhds Green county common to good leaf at 9 30, 6 50.

The Louisville House sold 68 hhds: 7 hhds Henderson county leaf at $12 50, 10 25, 10, 9 50, 9, 9 and 9; 10 hhds Henderson county lugs and trash at 5 50 to 7 70; 10 hhds Butler county leaf at 6 50 to 10; 8 hhds Butler county lugs at 5 25 to 5 75; 5 hhds Warren county leaf at 6 50 to 7 [illegible]; 5 hhds Warren county lugs at 5 30 to 5 [illegible]; Edmonson county lugs and leaf at 5 [illegible]; 5 hhds Monroe county lugs at 5 20 to 5 [illegible]; Breckinridge county lugs at 5 25 to 5 85; [illegible] Breckinridge county leaf at 10, 8 10 and 9 80.

The Ninth-street House sold 20 hhds: 3 hhds Butler county lugs $5 40 to 5 90; 3 hhds Butler county leaf 7 90 to 9; 1 hhd Monroe county lugs 5 85; 1 hhd Daviess county lugs 5 35; 2 hhds Grayson county lugs 5 55, 5 55; 1 hhd Warren county leaf 7 30; 1 hhd Logan county lugs 5 55; 5 hhds Logan county leaf 6 90 to 8 75; 1 hhd Owen county lugs 7 80; 2 hhds Owen county leaf 15 25, 21.

The Pickett House sold 60 hhds: 14 hhds Daviess county leaf at $13 75, 9 10, 9 00, 9 50, 8 60, 8 00 9 10, 8 00, 7 10, 8 30, 8 00, 8 90, 10 25, 7 40; 7 hhds Daviess county lugs at $6 00, 6 00, 5 70, 5 65, 5 45, 5 55, 5 65; 7 hhds Henderson county leaf at $10 50, 9 80, 8 20, 8 50, 7 00, 7 00, 7 60; 2 hhds Henderson county lugs at $6 40, 5 90; 5 hhds McLean county leaf at $10 75, 7 30, 7 10, 8 10, 7 50; 4 hhds McLean county lugs at $6 20, 5 85, 5 55, 5 95; 1 hhd Madison county leaf at $6 75; 1 hhd Grayson county lugs at $5 75; 1 hhd Tennessee leaf at $8 40; 1 hhd Webster county lugs at $5 60; 1 hhd Breckinridge county leaf at $6 50; 1 hhd Breckinridge county lugs at $5 75; 4 hhds Owen county leaf at $9 00, 8 90; 2 hhds Owen county lugs at $6 30, 6 60; 2 hhds Warren county leaf at $7 30, 7 20; 4 hhds Warren county lugs at $6 00, 5 95, 5 76, 5 65; 2 hhds Muhlenburg county leaf at $7 10, 6 95; 1 hhd Muhlenburg trash at $4 [illegible]; 2 hhds Henry county trash at $5 85.

The Planters' House sold 16 hhds: 4 hhds Owen county cutting leaf at $30, 19 75, 19 50 and 16; 2 do Owen county cutting lugs at 13 75 and 8 40; 3 do Hart county leaf at 14 50, 8 70 and 8 10; 2 do Hart county lugs at 7 10 and 6 50; 1 do Breckinridge county lugs at 5 45; 1 do Warren county leaf at 7 60; 1 do Taylor county leaf at 8 30; 1 do Logan county leaf at 8 40; 1 do Logan county lugs at 6 20.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York, June 17.—Cotton, the demand is fair and prices have advanced; middling uplands 20½c. Flour, the market is dull and prices have declined; receipts 12,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $5 60@5 80; common to good extra $6@6 20; good to choice $6 25@6 80; white Western extra $6 85@7 20; Ohio extras $6 20@6 85; St. Louis $6 30@9 00. Rye flour, the market is heavy and prices are lower at $4 25@5 00. Cornmeal is unchanged. Whisky is dull at 92½c. Wheat, the market is dull and prices are drooping; receipts 140,000 bushels; spring $1 50@1 52; choice No 1 $1 55; red and amber $1 60@1 63; white Western $1 65. Rye, Barley and Malt are quiet. Corn, the market is dull and prices are a shade lower; receipts 142,000 bushels; interior and common Western mixed 72@74c and good to choice 74c; to arrive next week 76½c. Oats, the market is steady with a moderate demand; receipts 13,000 bushels; Western and Ohio 66@68c. Leather is active and prices are firm; South American 25½@29c; Orinoco 24@27½c and very firm. Wool is more active; extra Ohio 55c; unwashed 32@35½c; tubbed 65½c. Hay is quiet. Hops are active; State 7@15c; Western 6@9c. Coffee, the market is active prices are firm; Rio 13@16c. Sugar, the market is steady with a moderate demand; Cuba 9@9½c. Molasses is dull and prices are unchanged. Rice is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Petroleum, crude 15c and refined 25½c. Pork, the market is heavy; mess $14 75@15; prime and prime mess new $13@13 50; mess, seller July and August $14 75; September $14 87½@15. Beef is quiet; mess $10@14; extra $14@17. Beef hams 20@25c. Tierce beef, prime mess $20@23 and India mess $21@25. Cut meats are quiet; hams 10@13c; shoulders 5½@6c. Lard is nominal; prime steam 9½@10½c; seller July 10½c. Butter, the market is steady with a moderate demand; new Western 13@28c and State 20@30c. Cheese, the market is steady with a moderate demand at 10@13½c.

Latest—5 p. m.—Flour, the market is dull and prices are drooping at $6@6 20 for shipping grades of extra. Wheat, the market is dull, red and amber $1 60@1 62. Oats and Corn are steady. Mess pork is heavy; seller August $14 75; September $14 87½. Eggs, the market is active at 17@17½c.

Metals—Copper, manufactured is steady. Ingot, Lake Superior is quiet at 21½@21¾c. Pig iron, Scotch is steady at $29@34; American is firm at $33@36. Bar iron $74@75. Sheet iron, Russia is firm at 13c gold. Nails are unchanged and in fair request.

Dry Goods—There is a moderate business doing and the market partakes of a buoyant feeling, in view of the high prices prevalent for cotton and wool. The relatively low rates for goods and interest on money have combined to create a speculative inquiry for merchandise of this class recently, and hence the stocks of textiles in the hands of the agents seeking a market are very light for the season, and large quantities of goods are sold ahead and will be drawn from sale, hence the upward tendency in prices at present. Printing cloths have been contracted for far ahead, even into the next year, and are held at extreme figures, 7½c being paid for good and 7¼c for extra cloths, 7 yards to the lb. Prints are looking up, but the season for dark work is not yet entered upon and prices are not fixed, but it is certain that they will open higher, say from 11 to 12c for fancy Madder prints. Heavy brown sheetings are in light supply and an advance of ½c is not improbable at an early day. Light sheetings are also firm at the advance already established. The best brands of bleached muslins have not been changed, but good makes like Lonsdale, Masonville, and goods of this class, are firm at ½c advance, while leading makes of wide sheetings, in all widths above 6-4, have been advanced 2½c, both in bleached, brown and slate, prominent among which are the names of Pepperell and Androscoggin. The best brands of tickings, like Amoskeag, have risen 1c on all makes. Carpetings have been advanced in price in sympathy with wool and yarns, and the first of July will see a further advance in the price of these goods. Stearns X X X braids are reduced in price from 25 to 50c per gross.

St. Louis, June 17.—Cotton, the market is firm at 19@19½c for middling. Flour, the market is quiet and prices are weak; buyers are holding off for lower figures; superfine fall $5 25; extra fall $5 50; double extra fall $5 90@6; family fall $7@7 25. Wheat, the market is dull and prices are unchanged; strictly prime red fall $1 60@1 65; one car of new red and white mixed sold at $1 52 on the track at East St. Louis. Corn, the demand is fair and market firm; low and high mixed 51c; yellow 51@53c; white 53c on the track at East Louis; No 3 mixed in elevator 53c; mixed 60c; choice white 64c in sacks. Oats, the market is stronger but not active; No 2 53c in elevator and 55@57c in sacks. Rye 80@82c. Barley, there was nothing done. Mess pork is quiet and prices are 25c lower at $15 25@15 50 for lots; buyer August $16; seller November $14. Bulk meats, there was nothing done. Bacon is dull and prices drooping and are ¼@½c lower on shoulders and sides; shoulders 6¾@7c; clear rib 8¼@9c; clear sides 9¼@9½c. Lard is quiet at 10@10½c. Whisky is dull and the market unsettled at 91@92c. Hemp and Bagging are dull and unchanged. Cattle, the market is stronger for the better grades; [illegible] 50 for inferior to choice. Hogs are brisk at $3 25@3 75. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 1,800 barrels of flour, [illegible] bushels wheat, [illegible] bushels corn, rye and barley none, 3,000 head hogs.

Cincinnati, June 17.—Cotton, the market is excited and prices are higher; middling 20@20½c. Flour, the market is dull and prices are unchanged; family $6 60@6 90. Wheat, the market is dull and prices have declined, closing at $1 45 for No 1 red fall. Corn, the demand is fair and market firm at 54@57c. Rye, the market is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Oats are quiet and unchanged in every respect. Groceries are unchanged. Linseed oil is dull and prices are unchanged at 90c. Lard oil is quiet and weak at 77@80c. Eggs, the demand is good at full prices; sales at 13c. Butter, the demand is fair and prices have advanced to 17@23c. Cheese is scarce and firm at 11@12c. Mess pork is dull and prices are drooping; sales at $15. Lard is dull and prices are unchanged at 9¾@10c. Bulk meats are dull and the market unsettled; sales of shoulders at 5¼c; nothing done in sides, held at 7¼c, 7¾c and 7½c. Bacon is dull and prices are drooping; small sales at 6¾c, 8¼c and 9c. Hogs, the market is dull and prices have declined, closing at $4@4 30. Whisky, the market is dull and prices are unchanged. Tobacco, the demand is good at full prices.

Chicago, June 17.—Flour, the market for extra spring is fairly active at $5 25@6 62½. Wheat, No 2 spring, the market is quiet, closing at $1 27¼; this afternoon the market was quiet at $1 27. Corn, No 2 mixed, the market is active, closing firm at 53¼c; this afternoon the market was quiet at 53¼@53½c. Oats, No 2, the market is steady but prices are ¼c lower at 48¼c. Rye, No 2, the market is quiet at 78@79c. Barley, No 2 spring, the market is firmer at 80c. Highwines are steady at 89c. Provisions are quiet. Lard 9¾c. Hogs, prices are easier at $3 50@3 90. Cattle are steady at $4 80@6 75. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 5,000 barrels of flour, 40,000 bushels of wheat, 272,000 bushels corn, 38,000 bushels oats, 3,000 bushels rye, 190 bushels barley, 11,000 head hogs. Shipments, 4,000 barrels of flour, 61,000 bushels wheat, 278,000 bushels corn, 29,000 bushels oats, 765 bushels rye, barley none, 6,000 head hogs. Freights to Buffalo are firm at 6c on corn per sail.

Memphis, June 17.—Cotton, the demand is fair and market firm at 20c; receipts for the past day 325 bales; shipments 580 bales. Flour, the market is dull and prices are nominal at $5@8. Corn, the market is dull and prices have declined to 68@70c. Oats are quiet and prices unchanged at 67@68c. Hay is quiet at $30@32. Bran is active at $25 50. Lard is dull and prices are unchanged at 10½@11c. Mess pork is dull and prices are nominal. Bacon, the demand is fair and market firm; shoulders 7¼c; sides 9¾@9¾c.

New Orleans, June 17.—Flour, the market is firmer; superfine $5 62½; double extra $6 25; triple extra $6 50@6 75. Bran is lower at $1 20. Hay, no choice; prime $26. Mess pork is dull and lower at $16 75. Bacon is dull; shoulders 7½c; clear rib 9½c; clear sides 9½c; sugar-cured hams 16½@17½c. Lard is firmer; tierce 10¾@11c; keg 11¾@12c. Other articles are unchanged. Sterling exchange 124; New York sight drafts ⅛ premium. Gold 112¾.

Philadelphia, June 17.—Flour, the market is dull and prices are drooping; extra $5 75@6 25. Wheat is dull and the market unsettled; red Western $1 60@1 63. Rye $1 10. Corn, the demand is fair and market firm; yellow 76@78c; mixed Western 74@75c. Oats firm 68c. Provisions are firmer but prices are unchanged. Petroleum, crude 19½@19¾c, and refined 25½c. Whisky is scarce and prices are unchanged.

Baltimore, June 17.—Flour, the market is dull and unchanged. Wheat, Ohio and Indiana $1 55@1 65. Corn is firmer; white [illegible]. Oats are less firm at 70@72c. Mess pork $16 50. Bacon, shoulders 7¼c; sides 9¼c; clear rib 9¾c; hams 16@18c. Lard 11@11½c. Whisky is steady at 93@94c.

Nashville, June 17.—Cotton, low middling 18½c; strictly low middling 19c. Bacon, clear sides 9¼c; hams 12½c; shoulders 7¼c; sugar-cured hams 16c packed. Lard 11½c. Corn 70c. Oats 65c. Barley 70c. Wheat $1 30@1 35. Flour $5 50@6 50.

Cotton Statement.

New Orleans, June 17.—Cotton, the market is strong; middling 19¾@20c.

Charleston, June 17.—Cotton, the market is strong and prices are advancing; middling 19½@20c.

Mobile, June 17.—Cotton, the market is firm; middling 19¾c.

Galveston, June 17.—Cotton, the market is strong; good ordinary 18¾c.

Courier-Journal.

SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1871.

The Monday COURIER-JOURNAL, next to our Sunday issue, has a larger amount and greater variety of interesting news and miscellaneous matter than any other issue during the week. It reaches both city and country, and is especially valuable as an advertising medium.

Arrival and Closing of Mails at the Louisville Postoffice.

MAILS.	ARRIVES. Day.	Ni't.	CLOSES. Day.	Ni't.
Cin. & Eastern	5:20 A.M. 12:30 3:30 P.M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis and Chicago	1:00	[illegible]	1:00	[illegible]
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Memphis, Cin'ti & New Orleans	7:30 A.M.	[illegible]	7:00 A.M.	[illegible]
Nashville, Chattanooga, &c.	7:30 A.M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lebanon & Richmond Branch Railroad	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Bardstown Br'ch	[illegible]			[illegible]
Lexington and Frankfort	11:30	7:30		[illegible]
L. & F. Way Mails				[illegible]
Cincinnati Mail Boats	[illegible]			[illegible]
Evansville Mail Boat (leaves daily except Sundays)				
New Albany	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Jeffersonville	7:30 A.M. 1:30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Vernon Way Mails	1:30		[illegible]	[illegible]
Shelbyville	11:30		2:00	[illegible]
Taylorsville Stage (leaves Tues. Thurs. & Sat.)	[illegible]			[illegible]
Mt. [illegible] Stage (leaves Tues. Thurs. & Sat.)				
Shawneetown Stage (leaves Mon. Wed. and Fri.)	[illegible]			[illegible]

CITY BUSINESS.

Mrs. A. Nelson is selling hats and all trimmed goods at cost, and is preparing to import a fresh stock of goods from Europe. Ladies will find the latest fashions and the best quality of goods at all times at Mrs. Nelson's.

"Big and Little Cassino."

It is proper to explain that the words "Big and Little Cassino," which have been conspicuously posted throughout the city for some days, refer to a new brand of excellent and highly-flavored cigars, which is just out, and kept for sale by "Leo," at his charming stand, No. 8 Masonic Temple.

The Louisville Real Estate Bulletin.

This paper, in the hands of its efficient managers, has become one of the most influential of its class in this country.

It is a power for good in our city. It is having a material influence in the progress and de- [illegible] of Louisville. The issue for June [illegible] 100,000) is a great advertisement for Louisville and all her interests, and such a one as she has never had before. It should be read, every word of it, by every man who calls Louisville his home and has pride in her welfare.

Let every merchant, manufacturer and man of business obtain the Bulletin for June, and a dozen of them, and send them to his friends. Send them far and near; millions of dollars of capital may be attracted here by this means. The paper is furnished FREE to all who apply, by Morris, Southwick & Co.

Old Rockcastle Springs.

We called attention a few days since to these justly celebrated springs. Since then we have learned that this will, beyond question, be the favorite summer resort in Kentucky the coming season, many of our best city folks with their families having determined to visit that point where they are assured they can obtain quiet, rest and thoroughly recuperate through the hot summer months. The charges as we understand are, for adults $10 per week; children and servants half price; but for children under four or five years old no charges will be made. This is cheaper really than house-living, and we do sincerely hope that the thorough business men now running and having charge of them, Messrs. Burnside, Anderson & Co., of Lancaster, Ky., will meet with that success they so justly merit. Large parties are being formed already, we learn, in Cincinnati, Lexington, Frankfort and this city. So those who want rooms had better engage them ahead.

West-End Enterprise.

Whilst other portions of the city are all alive with the spirit of improvement the West End is not lagging behind. Among the grand enterprises which are destined to make Louisville the rival of any city in the West, and that before many years, another is just being set on foot in the locality referred to which equals, if not surpasses, them all.

West End will soon have a town hall, market-house, Masonic Lodge and Odd Fellows' Lodge, in one large building, and under a single roof. The citizens in that part of the city known as the "Cross Roads" district, on Twenty-sixth street and Portland avenue, are moving earnestly in the matter of the early erection of this building.

This enterprise will prove of immense advantage to every one who has selected this portion of the city for a residence. There is a large and rapidly increasing population literally filling up the lots on Bank, Lytle, Montgomery and High streets and Portland avenue, west of the United States Marine Hospital, and the erection of just such a building as the one contemplated is fast becoming a necessity.

The enterprise is in the hands and under the supervision of a few able, practical and energetic citizens, who are preparing the details of organization and the plans, specifications, estimates, &c., for the proposed improvement. It is to be built on the joint stock principle, the books for which will be opened in a short time and all facts and figures relating to the matter will be presented in an intelligent and practical form.

Result of the Fire-Engine Test.

The Joint Committee on Fire Department, consisting of Mayor Baxter, Geo. W. Levi, Chief, and Messrs. J. A. Krack, James C. Gilbert, James A. Leech, Charles D. Jacob and John M. Letterle, held a meeting yesterday evening and unanimously awarded Mr. John S. Davies, of the Washington Foundry, the contract for furnishing the city with a new fire engine to be located at the new building now in course of erection on Sixth street, between York and Lexington streets. This may be accepted as another substantial proof of Louisville progress. The construction of a first-class fire engine, capable of executing the severe tasks now demanded of this class of machinery, may be taken as a fair indication of the high ability of the mechanics of this city. The authorities seem at last to be discarding the short-sighted policy of importing machinery, and have commenced to encourage local enterprise.

The Horns.

Col. Sidney B. Jones, general passenger agent of the Louisville and Cincinnati Short-line Railroad Company, received from Wyoming Territory, a few days since, the largest pair of elk horns ever brought to this city, with instructions to present them to the Short-line railroad for making the quickest time ever made from Louisville to Eastern cities. This magnificent pair of antlers is upon the head of the elk, which is 22 inches long and 9 inches between the eyes. The horns are 4 feet 6 inches in length, 2 feet 10 inches from tip to tip, and 12 inches in circumference at the base. They are now being dressed, gilded and ornamented, and will soon be placed upon the engine that made the run from Louisville to Cincinnati in two hours and fifty-eight minutes.

Death of Hon. Thomas H. Crawford.

We are pained to chronicle the death of this estimable gentleman, which took place yesterday at 1½ o'clock at his residence in Pewee Valley. Mr. Crawford was in his 40th year, and all his life he was closely identified with our city, all his interests being centered here. He held many positions of honor and trust, having served the city as Mayor, and at all times filling them with great credit and fidelity. A true Christian, in all the walks of life, he was a living example of a pure and spotless character. Patiently and with fortitude he bore the sufferings the result of the terrible accident which caused his death, the announcement of which will fill the community with sorrow. The remains will arrive at the Frankfort and Lexington railroad depot at 12½ o'clock to-day, and from there be taken to Cave Hill for interment.

A Singular Explosion.

Mr. Leopold Stoll, the proprietor of the Kentucky Brewery on Market street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, was preparing a solution of lime and water, last Friday evening, for the purpose of whitewashing his premises. Taking up a large lump of quicklime he plunged it into a large vessel full of water. Almost immediately a violent explosion took place, scattering the heated mass of lime all over Mr. Stoll, burning his face and hands very severely, and a portion also striking the left arm of his daughter Millie, a girl about nine years of age, inflicting a severe burn. Mr. Stoll's barkeeper and others in the vicinity hastened to his assistance. In removing the lime from his face and hands portions of the skin also peeled off. Dr. Brady was called and did all that skill could do to relieve the sufferers. It is feared, however, that Mr. Stoll's eyesight will be permanently injured.

A Boy Drowned.

A young man by the name of Louis Kissell, aged seventeen years, was drowned yesterday evening, in a small pond near the intersection of the Shelbyville pike and Southall street. An inquest was held about nine o'clock last night over the remains, and the verdict of the jury was that the deceased came to his death by accidental drowning while bathing in the pond. This is another fearful warning both to boys and to parents. It is always dangerous for a boy, unless attended by some grown person, to go into water of almost any supposed depth, for there is no knowing what accident may have occurred to make the depth greater than is calculated.

Academy of the Most Holy Rosary.

The annual commencement exercises of the Academy of Holy Rosary will be held next Tuesday evening at the building on the corner of Eighth and Kentucky streets. The institution is under the direction of the Dominican Sisterhood, and the young ladies under their charge receive a good education. An agreeable entertainment is expected.

New Music.

We have received from D. P. Faulds the following late publications: "Pearl Schottische," by Charles L. Ward. "And is thy cruel heart still unrelenting," by F. Campana; words by M. L. L. "Sing Smile Slumber," by Gounod; words by M. E. L. "Love's Greeting," by Kucken; words by E. Everest.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

A Forced Marriage Made Under Duress Pronounced Null and Void.

JUDGE COCHRAN'S OPINION.

An important decision was rendered in the Chancery Court yesterday in the case of James W. Ferry vs. Sarah Seabern.

The petition in this case is in the following words: "The plaintiff, James W. Ferry, states that he is a resident of Jefferson county, in the State of Kentucky, and that the defendant is a resident of the same county; that the defendant, Sarah Seabern, conspired with one Robert Easton, a justice of the peace of said county, to obtain by force and fraud a marriage between this plaintiff and the defendant; that the said Easton, on the — day of June, 1870, at the request of the defendant, issued a pretended warrant in the name of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, commanding any constable of said county to arrest this plaintiff and bring him before the said Easton and some other justice of the peace for Jefferson county; that the said Easton delivered the said warrant to one Robert Foster, a constable of said county; that said Foster, in pretended obedience to said pretended warrant, did, on the — day of June, 1870, unlawfully arrest the plaintiff and brought him before said Easton and one Wm. Woods, a justice of the peace of said county, and took this plaintiff ten or twelve miles into the city of Louisville and imprisoned him until the next day; that the justices aforesaid threatened to imprison and deprive him of his liberty if he refused to marry the said Sarah Seaburn; all of which threats were made while the plaintiff was held in close custody by the said justices and the said constable; and, in particular, that the said Easton then and there threatened to confine this plaintiff in the penitentiary for a term of years, unless he would marry the said Sarah Seabern which threat was made while the plaintiff was in close custody as aforesaid; that the plaintiff, through fear of being deprived of his liberty, and while in the custody of said constable, was compelled to submit to and go through with a marriage ceremony with said Sarah Seaborn; and that said marriage ceremony was performed while this plaintiff was in the custody of said Foster; that the said pretended marriage was obtained by force and duress; that said pretended marriage was obtained by defendant's fraud; that said pretended marriage was obtained by defendant as above set forth, in pursuance of the conspiracy between the defendant and said Easton and that [illegible] in conjunction with said defendant. Plaintiff states that at the time of the issue of the said pretended warrant, and at the time of said pretended marriage, the defendant was pregnant and about five months' gone with child, and that the defendent entered into said conspiracy with said Easton for the purpose of repairing her damaged reputation by obtaining a marriage by force and fraud, and that said conspirators wickedly and unlawfully selected the plaintiff to be the victim of their conspiracy. Wherefore the plaintiff prays that said pretended marriage may be declared void by sentence of nullity by reason of the same having been procured by fraud and duress; that said pretended marriage may be nullified by the decree of this honorable Court, and for all other proper relief. Seymour & Abbott, attorneys for plaintiff."

The cause went out to the Chancellor on the petition and proof, there being no answer filed. A decree was returned for the plaintiff according to the prayer of his petition, annulling the marriage as void ab initio. Proof was taken in this case by both parties, and the plaintiff's petition was fully sustained as to the charges against defendant.

SCIENTIFIC.

The Coming Meeting of the American Association at Indianapolis, and What Louisville Might Do.

The twentieth meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science will be held at Indianapolis in August. This is expected to be the largest and most interesting of the meetings of the Association, and it will be attended by the principal scientists of the country, and a number of Canadian and European savans will also be present. Papers will be read and discussions follow upon subjects in natural science at present agitating the reading and thinking world.

The meetings of the association are held yearly in different parts of the United States, and, as the next meeting is to be held so near this city, it might be well to invite the members of the association to enjoy Louisville's hospitality and to give them an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the various objects of interest in this vicinity, as has been done by cities in the neighborhood of places where former meetings have been held. A similar opportunity may not occur for many years, unless perhaps men of scientific acquirements here should establish a natural history society or some scientific institute that would have influence sufficient to induce the association to make this city a point of meeting at some time.

The falls of the Ohio and the caves of this State are places of interest, a visit to which all scientists would appreciate. Louisville is famed for her banquets, and more worthy guests than the scientists of America she could not invite to experience her hospitality.

The citizens of Indianapolis are making great preparations for their illustrious visitors. Prominent among those thus engaged is Mr. Cox, the State Geologist. Besides the pleasure of entertaining such visitors, their coming to this city will be productive of good as it has been to other cities. Louisville, it is true, has no scientific association at the present time of standing sufficient to warrant its members taking the initiative in welcoming the members of this Association, but she has some thorough scientists and many men of high social standing, wealth and influence, who could and should take measures to invite them here.

New Albany, our sister city, is a little ahead of Louisville in this matter. A good natural history society is established there, possessing collections of geological, botanical and entomological specimens from nearly all parts of the world. A few of her citizens are accomplished scientists, and they have invited the members of the Association to visit their young society at New Albany. The invitation has been accepted, and the people of New Albany will give them a hearty welcome.

If Louisville intends to invite them here she ought to do so at once, and not delay her arrangements until the time necessary to prepare for a fitting reception has passed.

AMUSEMENTS.

Floral Park.

The city gas has been extended to Floral Park. Arrangements will be made for promenade concerts in that delightful place of resort, commencing on Thursday night. On and after Monday next the Park will be illuminated every night.

Festival.

A spiritualistic festival takes place next Thursday at Boone Park. A number of distinguished spiritualists will address those present—such as Robert Dale Owen, Miss Ballou, Miss M. Pease, etc. Mediums from far and near will be present, among others the Keigwins, of Jeffersonville, who are said by spiritualists to possess most wonderful power.

Manning's Minstrels.

To-morrow evening Manning's troupe, from Dearborn Theater, Chicago, will give the first of four evening entertainments, at Masonic Temple. This company is a very large one, embracing about twenty-four performers, each one of whom has received high praise in his particular line from the press of Chicago and of the various cities visited since the present tour was commenced. Reserved seats may be secured by tickets to be had at Mr. W. S. Hays' music store.

The Mendelssohn.

The Mendelssohn will give a concert next Tuesday evening at Association Hall, on the corner of Fifth and Walnut streets, the proceeds of which will be for the benefit of the Young Men's Christian Association. Besides selections from Butterfield, Schubert, Handel, Meyerbeer, Donizetti, Flotow and Von Weber, the Mendelssohn will give Haydn's Church Service in B, with orchestral accompaniment. A large number of the lovers of good music will recollect the powerful rendering of the service at a late rehearsal by the members of the society. The claims of the Young Men's Association upon the people of Louisville need not now be repeated; the efforts for good made by the association keep its merits constantly before the public. A large attendance will doubtless be present.

Masonic Temple.

The series of gymnastic exhibitions by the members of the Louisville Gymnasium, at the Masonic Temple on next Friday and Saturday evenings, will be well worthy of large audiences. At rehearsal their feats of dexterity show a thorough ability rarely attained by amateurs, and fully equal to most professionals. In addition to the performances by the members of the gymnasium, Mr. John T. Camp, the blind musician, has volunteered his services. Skating scenes will be given by Messrs. Dinsmoor and Graham. Master Frank Foster will give a character song and dance, Mr. Preston Wolf will sing several of his character songs, and Mr. Wm. Lindsey will give some of his comic songs. There will be a matinee in addition to the evening entertainment on Saturday. Tickets will be for sale during the time preceding the entertainment at the music stores throughout the city.

PISTOLS AND COFFEE.

Some Sunday Reflections Upon a Saturday Sensation.

Pistols and coffee, yesterday, were all the rage, 'tis told; two youths were going to slash away as in the days of old. On human flesh to draw the bead, doth make the blood run cold; but men be not as once they bead, in the brave old days of old. For once again the sky is clear where late the thunders rolled; the pibroch now no more we hear, as in the days of old. Peace waves her snowy ensign high, our hearts no more grow cold, for men no longer fight and die as in the days of old. A higher civilization now her glorious tale hath told; swords cut no more night's azure brow as in the days of old. Oh, put me in my little bed, the kivver round me fold; the twain still lives who might be dead, if in the days of old. Our little hands were never made the Derringer to hold; a nobler spirit here is shed than in the days of old. Ring out the old, ring in the new, and let the bell be toll'd; men fight not as they used to do in the brave old days of old. Thanks to the nineteenth century for a spirit calm, yet bold; and thanks that men no longer be as they bead in days of old.

Literary.

"Among My Books" is the title of a very interesting little volume just published. The name of the author is concealed, but whether this is the first attempt of a novice, or the maturer effort of some well-known litterateur, its merits are unmistakable, and the first page gives forth no uncertain sound. The work consists of a series of short criticisms of authors and things in general, and the article on Dean Swift, or Sco t, is alone worth the full price of the book. For sale by Davidson, Bro. & Co., Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

PREPARATIONS are being made to build the street railroad out Eighteenth street.

A GIRL named Kate Parcet was arrested yesterday evening on the charge of stealing $25 00 from Pete Moore.

A CARPET-SACK was stolen from a gentleman on Main street yesterday, and the thief was followed several squares, but eventually made his escape.

HIGH STREET is being cut down so much below its former grade that the property-holders suggest the name of "Low street" as more applicable.

A MULE attached to a Market-street car fell to the ground yesterday evening and the coach ran on top of him. The poor animal was so badly cut and bruised that he is probably dead by this time.

ONE HUNDRED and forty-two United States Infantry arrived from Cincinnati on Friday night by the Ohio and Mississippi Railway, and left by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad for New Orleans.

FOUR persons died in this city last week over seventy years of age: Peter Newmann, born in Germany, 78; Mr. F. Cosby, born in this county, 70; Elizabeth Allen, born in the United States, 80; A. Williams, born in Kentucky, 70.

A LADY, with a small child, went to a house in the West End, several days ago, and asked to stay all night. Next morning she went away, leaving the child, stating that she would return in a short while. She has not yet returned.

MR. F. W. MERZ, of this city, has been awarded the contract to furnish all the iron work for the new State capitol at Frankfort. It is stated that the new iron stairway leading to the Senate chamber will be the most elegant on this continent.

A BAND of German musicians attracted considerable attention on Seventh street yesterday. In front of every third or fourth house they would play, and their skirmishers or flankers would go to the doors to collect the money. One lady gave them a nice bottle of wine, but most of the people failed to respond.

A GENTLEMAN living at Portland avenue and Bridge street claims to have fourteen chickens hatched from ten eggs. This is the second instance of the kind which has occurred within the last month, and argues against the theory which holds that [illegible] tends to the extinction of species, for [illegible] the principle of the Brigham Young school.

Two girls, about fourteen years old, made their escape a few days ago from St. Xavier School [illegible]. They state that the Mother Superior is very kind to them, but that the inmates of the institution are not so, and hence they left. It is, however, not believed that their condition would be bettered by being allowed to run at large.

A WAGON was sent down the street yesterday loaded with twelve kegs of beer. A little stream commenced to run from one of them, and when the load reached its destination that keg was perfectly empty. A dispute next arose about the beer between the driver and the owner. Their altercation, however, was carried on in a "furen" tongue and cannot be reported.

EARLY THIS MORNING a disturbance took place at a saloon on the north side of Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth streets, in which two men were knocked down and one received a blow with a brick in the face. No policemen were present, and consequently no arrests were made. The parties, after the fight, appeared to be willing to terminate their difficulties amicably, and proceeded to soothe their ruffled feelings in the flowing bowl.

A MULE attached to a street-car yesterday evening, when near the corner of Green and Preston, some how got his hind foot caught under one of the rails, and as he was going at a steady trot, the hoof was wrenched entirely off. The poor brute must have suffered terribly. He was at once detached from the car and his wound bled profusely; though he is still alive unless some humane person has put an end to his suffering by killing him.

BILLY ROSENBAUM was found very drunk yesterday at the corner of Eighteenth and Walnut streets. Officer Pickering and he had a big scuffle, which only ended when Rosenbaum was locked up in Seventeenth-street station-house. Mr. Pickering had to tie him, hand and foot, then place him on a cart, and finally fasten him to the cart. After being confined in the cell he commenced to sing, stating that he was preparing for a concert, to be held last night. All the policemen were invited. It is said that he sung all day.

PERSONAL.

Mr. H. V. Redfield, the racy Southern correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, came up from "the Pittsburgh of the South" (which is Chattanooga) last night, and will spend a day or two in Louisville.

Judge D. K. Weis, Owensboro, Ky.; Col. I. Short, F. B. Hancock, Greenville, Ky.; J. H. Battenfield, editor Weekly Tribune, Russellville, Ark.; Maj. L. Green, Falls of Rough, Ky., and J. D. Brent, Covington, are registered at the Louisville Hotel.

FRUITS AND FLOWERS.

An Interesting Exhibition by the Horticultural Society Yesterday.

The weekly exhibition of the Kentucky Horticultural Society was held yesterday morning. As usual the display of fruits and flowers was very attractive; but on account of the wet morning the attendance was very limited. All the ladies who were present left with the exception of six, and they were each presented with an elegant bouquet by [illegible]. There were no sales on account of the limited attendance. The committee appointed to select a hall and fix a time for the large exhibition in the fall asked for more time, as they were not yet prepared to submit a satisfactory report, a place in every way suitable not having yet been found. Handsome presents of fruits and flowers were sent to the various newspaper offices in the city.

The following is a list of the principal exhibitors, with the specimens they submitted:

Mr. Swartz had a plate of flesh colored tomatoes.

J. Monks exhibited a specimen of magnolia grandiflora and pyramid bouquet containing some fine fu chias.

H. S. Duncan submitted specimens of Chickasaw wild goose plums; Clarke mammoth cluster, Naoma and Duncan raspberrie; Kittatiny and Wilson's early blackberries; summer rose apples and Breda apricot.

A. Lauer showed a grand floral display; the most striking flowers in it were the Marshal O'Neil rose, the wax-plant (Haya camosa) and a very fine specimen of an umbelliferous plant. He had also a large, beautiful bouquet.

F. Lechtenfeld exhibited a fine bouquet.

George Walker had on exhibition a plate of very fine hollyhock and a bouquet.

Mrs. Colonel Alexander showed fine specimens of Trophy tomatoes, and also a tastefully arranged bouquet.

James T. Lanham had a fine basketful of Lilium Auratum and Queen of the West geranium.

L. Young showed some pears and Early-harvest apples.

Jacob Johnson exhibited Duncan's prolific and Hudson raspberries.

Francis Morat showed a good bouquet.

Mrs. O. L. Smith exhibited a large, tastefully arranged bouquet.

J. M. Woodsmall showed some cherries.

Mrs. Talbot showed a large bouquet.

Mrs. Joshua Speed had a plate of fine double hollybocks; and a magnificent bouquet, which was presented to Mrs. Henry Watterson.

Mr. George Thompson exhibited a wild flower, asclepias tuberosa, as suitable for cultivation.

In the evening the members of the society held their usual meeting in their rooms on Fourth street, between Jefferson and Market streets. An interesting conversation took place upon various topics connected with horticulture, but the members did not dwell sufficiently long upon any single subject to render a report of the proceedings of interest to the general public.

THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

Issuance of Tickets to the Ladies—The Comfort and Convenience of the Reading Rooms.

We are requested to announce that the Louisville Library Association is now prepared to issue ladies' tickets on application to the librarian and the prepayment of dues at the rate of one dollar per quarter.

These tickets are issued to members only, each of whom is entitled to one ticket. The lady in whose favor they are issued is allowed to borrow books and participate in the privileges of the reading room.

To ladies who have the taste and leisure for reading, these tickets will be a great advantage, and we imagine they will be much sought after.

A public reading room, free to the use of both sexes, is a new thing in Louisville, but is no new thing under the sun. In most other cities they are deemed indispensable institutions. We will be glad if ours wins its way into equal favor and prominence.

Though newspapers and magazines are almost as cheap as dirt, yet if one requires to read many of them with any degree of regularity, to obtain them by purchase entails an annual tax which operates to discourage reading habits. Library and reading-room facilities, however, operate in a different direction. By furnishing literary food in abundant quantities, and at rates which enable all classes to attend the feast, the desire for knowledge is stimulated and sustained, with the inevitable consequence of opening up to the community the extremely welcome prospect of a continually increasing number of people, especially among the young, allured into paths of goodness, and the development of a more active public sentiment in favor of intellectual pursuits, to yield those fruits of social adornment and use which are its natural outcome.

Let us therefore encourage and sustain our new library institution with an active good will and unstinted hands.

Improvement of Cumberland River.

Bids were opened yesterday by Gen. Weitzel for the improvement of the Cumberland river at the city of Nashville, Nashville Island, Gower's Island and Harpeth Shoals. The following are the names and prices of the bidders:

IMPROVEMENT.	T. Sloan & Co.	J. H. Maddox.
Removing piers at Nashville	$1,350	$ 300
Blasting in channel at Nashville	1,000	60
Removing wreck at Gower's Island	1,350	300
Dredging sand at Gower's Island, 400 cubic yards	1 25	75
Dredging sand at Harpeth dam, 1,400 cubic yards	1 25	75
Rip-rap dam, 10,500 cubic yards	3 50	1 70
Rock excavation at Harpeth Island, 300 cubic yards	8 50	3 25
Total	$43,550 00	20,285 00

Mr. J. H. Maddox was the successful bidder.

H. E. JONES, THE SUICIDE.

His Sad History.

The following doleful letter was picked up near Carrollton by a negro boy last Wednesday as he was rowing a skiff on the Ohio river. Approaching near the water's edge, he discovered a black bottle floating on the surface, which he picked up, little dreaming that it contained such sad tidings. Though the bottle was securely corked, enough water had found its way through to saturate the sheet, upon whose stained surface the following was written:

"To the Finder of this Letter:

"My name is Henry E. Jones, of Louisville, Ky. On account of my troubles I have determined to commit suicide. I have drowned myself in the Ohio river, at the mouth of the Little Miami. I have buried my pocket-book, containing $8,890, and a check on the First National Bank of Louisville, Ky., in favor of myself. It is buried between two willows that stand at an angle of 45° from the upper abutment of the bridge. If the finder of this restore it to my only daughter, 455 Fourth street, Louisville, Ky., he may keep the $890, as a reward for his honesty. If he does not, I will haunt him to his grave. Farewell, my daughter.

"H. E. JONES."

A clever young gentleman by the name of Wyatt received the letter from the negro boy, and, with dreams of that "$890 as a reward for his honesty," mingled with fears of being "haunted to his grave" by the imperturbable Jones, set out soon after for this city, and proceeded to 455, Fourth street, or as near thereto as the numbers led in that direction. Yesterday evening he summed up, and finding himself $18 the poorer, and something the wiser, returned to Carrollton. H. E. Jones is doubtless concealed somewhere near these willows, but if he wants any digging done he must do it himself, for Mr. Wyatt swears he wont. "I have drowned myself in the Ohio river, at the mouth of the Little Miami," is a fearful way for a dead man to write, but in these days of progress nothing is incredible.

Go and Hear Him.

Head and shoulders above all the candidates for the Legislature in the Eleventh and Twelfth wards stands "Candy Jack," alias Jack Ferris, of Portland. "Candy Jack" is a man of parts, for he parts his hair in the middle, indicative of a well-balanced head. Besides, he is a man of means; that is he carefully avoids all extremes, and indulges a frugal disposition to live within his means, and it is sure he means well. He would make a cautious representative, for he was never known to run any risks, although he has been known to risk several runs. For succession, this making the fourth. The first time he got three votes, the second time nine and the third time one hundred and thirty-seven. In the first he so won his second race trebbled the first, and his third fifteen-and-two-ninth'd the second. He calculates it thus, and correctly: Fifteen and two-ninths multiplied by three is forty-five and two-thirds; therefore his next vote must necessarily be the latter number multiplied by 137, or 6,256¾, which will elect him without doubt, unless some clerical mistake shall throw him off the track. "Candy Jack" will cut quite a figure at Frankfort—for is it not plain he figures well? He will address his fellow-citizens at Boone's Park to-morrow evening "at early candle light" on the subject of the Governor's furniture, and other questions now engaging the minds of the Radicals. Go and hear him.

Mortuary Report.

The following is the mortuary report for the week ending June 17, 1871:

HEALTH OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, June 17, 1871.

Cholera infantum	14	Inanition	1
Cholera morbus	3	Measles	7
Congestion of brain	2	Meningitis Cerebro spinal	1
Congestion of lung	1		
Consumption	3	Meningitis Cerebral	1
Convulsion	3	Obstruction of Bowel	1
Debility	2	Old age	2
Diabetes	1	Premature birth	1
Diarrhea	4	Pneumonia	3
Dropsy	1	Scrofula	1
Dysentery	1	Still-born	2
Fever, congestive	1	Teething	5
Fever, intermittent	2	Whooping-cough	5
Fever, remittent	2	Unknown	5
Fever, typhoid	1		
Total			80
SEX.			
Male	47	Female	33
COLOR.			
White	60	Black	20
AGE.			
Under 1 year	33	1 to 3 years	18
3 to 6 years	6	6 to 10 years	2
10 to 20 years	3	20 to 30 years	3
30 to 40 years	3	40 to 50 years	2
50 to 60 years	3	60 to 70 years	3
70 and over	4		
NATIVITY.			
America	68	Germany	8
Ireland	4		
NUMBER OF DEATHS IN EACH WARD.			
First ward	6	Second ward	10
Third ward	13	Fourth ward	8
Fifth ward	5	Sixth ward	6
Seventh ward	4	Eighth ward	6
Ninth ward	8	Tenth ward	4
Eleventh ward	9	Twelfth ward	3
Number without medical attention			3

C. B. BLACKBURN, M. D.,
Sec'y Board of Health.

THE COURTS.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. J. HOP PRICE, JUDGE.

SATURDAY, June 17.

A. Williams and Thomas Lewis, drunkenness and disorderly conduct; fined $5 each; Ed. Carnahan, same; fined $20; James Lewis and Bill Gray, same; discharged.

Bill Gray, fast driving; fined $5.

John Coon, peace warrant by Maggie Coon; [illegible].

Frank Byers, indecent exposure of person and disorderly conduct; fined $5.

Ed. Casey, assault and battery on T. D. Goodman; fined $2.

Coon McCarty, stealing a watch from James Metlock; held in $150 bond to answer. Same, burglary on the premises of Martin Enright; held in $150 bond to answer. Same, fugitive from justice from the State of Ohio; dismissed.

Dan Westfall and Lewis Fisher, maliciously assaulting, beating and wounding Henry Hesser with a deadly weapon with intent to kill; bond forfeited, and bench-warrant issued for Westfall, and Fisher fined $10.

JEFFERSON COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

HON. H. J. STITES, JUDGE.

TRIAL DOCKET.

Susan E. Williams vs. Waldon & Clark; judgment by default for $453 and interest.

J. W. Morrill & Co. vs. Benton & McHenry; judgment for $128.

Henry Kern vs. W. H. Dix; dismissal agreed to.

Pat. Finnegan vs. Wm. Murray; time until Monday to file verified answer.

Philip Thornbury vs. Lee & Shrader; motion for judgment submitted.

P. Bannon vs. W. S uber; judgment for $359 70 and interest; and, on affidavit filed, immediate execution issued.

Herman Wilber et al. vs. Adam Kahr; judgment for $1c5 50 and interest.

Jacob Shuster vs. Emile Winstill; demurrer to answer submitted.

Ellis & Harris vs. F. R. Lowe; judgment for $307 80 and interest.

Harris, Nahm & Co. vs. M. R. Dinkenspiel; judgment for $327 30 and interest.

R. W. Hays vs. Wm. Modenbock; judgment for $196 and interest.

Security Insurance Company vs. N. C. Selby et al.; motion for judgment submitted.

John J. Grant vs. N. A. Topper; judgment for $1,470.

Thomas Collier vs. Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroad. In this case the defendant, by Messrs. Green & Wright, its attorneys, filed answer, and the case was assigned for trial to the 23d day of October, 1871. The plaintiff, Mr. Collier, who is the driver of a "bus" from Jeffersontown to the city, was, in April last, run over by the yard engine of the defendant, at the corner of Floyd and Jefferson streets. In his petition herein the plaintiff claims damages against the defendant for injuries to his person and to his horses and "bus" in the sum of $5,000. The defendant contends that the damage resulted from the plaintiff's own fault. It has, however, had the plaintiff's vehicle repaired. The suit goes on and the trips of the "bus" are not hindered.

All the other cases on the trial docket were either assigned to a day or remanded.

SUBMITTED CAUSES RETURNED INTO COURT TO-DAY BY JUDGE STITES.

Guthrie Coke vs. J. Allen Porter et al.; law and facts case. Judgment for plaintiff for $1,687 47 and interest debt, and $216 05 damages and interest and costs.

Patrick McGreal vs. Wm. Thompson; law and facts case. Judgment for defendant.

Blue Lick Turnpike Company vs. James Pharis; motions in arrest of judgment and for new trial overruled.

Joseph Lathrop vs. A. T. Franklin et al.; motion for new trial sustained.

H. B. Claflin & Co. vs. Isaac Collins et al.; attachment discharged under 14th section of bankrupt act.

O'Neil & Co. vs. W. L. Murphy; law and facts case; petition dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

Thomas Quigly et al. vs. Stephen H. Reed et al.; no briefs in. The Court again admonished the counsel that no action could be taken in submitted causes unless they were briefed.

JEFFERSON COUNTY COURT.

HON. W. B. HOKE, JUDGE.

TRIAL DOCKET.

Charles Williams vs. city of Louisville; time extended two weeks to file bill of exceptions.

M. J. Spalding and J. M. Holloway vs. Dodge, Rhoer & Co.; consolidated cases; jury trial; jury unable to agree and discharged.

A. E. Geoghegan vs. R. Bohanan; judgment for $17 10 confessed, money tendered and case as to balance sued on; continued.

Boll & Mader vs. F. Hybach; judgment of magistrate affirmed.

F. Hermes vs. J. W. Baker; motion of defendant to dismiss suit submitted.

Louisville Insurance and Banking Co. vs. W. Shrelker; case submitted on demurrer to answer.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

HON. BLAND BALLARD, JUDGE.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In re Henry C. Atkinson; voluntary petition in bankruptcy filed.

Clark & Duncan vs. Fotter et al.; replication to amended answer filed.

E. L. Hines, assignee, et al. vs. Willis Emies; leave given until 19th inst. to file second amended petition.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Reported Expressly for the COURIER-JOURNAL by DANIEL JAMES,
Attorney at Law, Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, June 17, 1871.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Watson, &c., vs. Needham, Jefferson; affirmed.

Graves vs. Thompson, Mason; reversed.

Stone vs. Brown, Pendleton; affirmed.

Hyatt, McCready & Co. vs. Scott, Jefferson; affirmed.

Lawrence, &c., vs. Middletown, Louisville Chancery; affirmed.

ORDERS.

Bryant vs. Merchants' Bank of Kentucky, Jefferson; opinion modified, and petition for rehearing overruled.

Ky. Club vs. City of Louisville, Jefferson; Harmony Society vs. City of Louisville, Jefferson; agreement of parties filed and causes submitted.

Hine et al. vs. Tunstall, &c., Louisville Chancery;

Phillips, &c., vs. Dorsey, Jr., &c., Louisville Chancery; continued until next term of court.

Trabue vs. McAdams, Jefferson; mandate ordered to issue forthwith.

Bargreaves vs. Pope, Louisville Chancery; submitted on briefs.

Shiley, &c., vs. Billings, &c., Jefferson; argued by Isaac Caldwell, Esq., for appellants, J. L. Clemmons, Esq., for appellees, and Hamilton Pope, Esq., for appellants.

CITY POLITICS.

Call on Alex. Willey, Esq.

If Alex. Willey will consent to become a candidate for the House of Representatives from the Fourth and Fifth wards, he will be supported by

MANY FRIENDS.

CITY FEATURES.

Aromatic Sirup of Blackberry.

A pleasant and effective remedy for bowel complaints, cholera infantum, diarrhea, and summer complaint. Prepared by Newman, Apothecary, Fifth and Walnut.

Sewing-Machine Facts.

For fear that the public may be misled by statement in COURIER-JOURNAL of A. H. Dorrs, Agent Howe Sewing Machine Company, when it states that 5,000 Davis Sewing Machines were manufactured by the Singer Manufacturing Company, and 5,000 by Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company, and counted as their own sales, I will state that the Davis Sewing Machines are manufactured by our own factory at Watertown, New York, and that 5,000 or any other number of Davis Sewing Machines were never made by Singer, Wheeler & Wilson or any other company, and deny every statement made by Howe Sewing Machine Company in regard to the manufacturing of Davis Sewing Machines.
Robt. W. Barns, Gen. Trav. Ag't. Davis S. M. Co.

Spiritualistic—A Grand Convocation of the Spirits.

The rarest and gayest entertainment of the season will be the much-talked-of spirits' revery, or spiritual picnic, which takes place next Thursday, the 22d inst., at Boone Park, the grounds being the most beautiful and picturesque rural retreat anywhere to be found, which, to be properly appreciated, needs but to be seen and enjoyed. Superadded will be given many spiritual manifestations and speeches from the most distinguished and celebrated trance speakers, enlivening the occasion with truthful demonstrations of their doctrine or principles, presenting facts as indisputable as the hand-writing on the wall, or incontrovertable as proofs of Holy Writ.

☞ To enjoy a luxury which, centuries ago, thrilled the exquisite sensations of Eastern monarchs, is not appointed unto every man at all, and to the few only once in a lifetime. Hence, whenever the opportunity is offered, it should be sedulously improved. Go to Dr. Evans' bath-rooms, on Fourth street, between Green and Walnut, No. 86¾, up stairs, in Parr's block—and dream a dream of oriental splendor. From the well-arranged vapor bath to the Turkish table, including a general shampooing of the entire body from head to heels, to the reception-room, laden with perfumes, wherein one can recline on a Turkish couch after the bath—all is unsurpassable. The body is left in a rich, damask glow, that makes one walk like he was put on [illegible], and feel in a good humor with the [illegible].

Mammoth Cave.

The grandest of nature's wonders has put on new and attractive airs for the present season, as to its externals, and is now among the most pleasant resorts in the world. Its new proprietor has refitted and newly-arranged the hotel and its appurtenances, and has infused an unwonted energy into its management, so that now, aside from all the wonders of the cave itself, the place stands among the very first summer resorts of the day. We refer to the advertisement in this paper for particulars.

Brides and Bridegrooms, Attention!

Don't think that you will be able to enjoy the full delights of a wedding tour without one of D. O'Hare's Bridal Trunks. No. 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Lewis and Lucas,

120 Fourth street, are selling the "½-ounce" hat, the "Long Branch" hat, the Fourth-street style, the "Polar," the "Fifth-avenue," the "Board of Trade," the "One-ounce" hat, the "Lee" hat, and all the different styles of ventilated hats for summer wear, and boys' and children's hats in great variety.

Carriages.

We call attention to the partnership notice of Ruby & Nold in another column. Mr. Ruby is well known in this community, and needs no recommendation. Mr. Nold, by his industry and skill as a workman, has got to be a partner. The new firm intend carrying on the carriage manufacturing business on a large scale.

☞ Platt's "Standard" shirt of "Masonville," "Lonsdale," or "Fruit of the Loom," is made to order at $15 per half-dozen.

Three Beautiful Building Sites

located on First street, about three squares south of Ormsby avenue, in Theodore Harris' subdivision, will be sold at auction to-morrow afternoon at 4½ o'clock, by Morris, Southwick & Co.

☞ The Russia zinc Saratoga trunk for ladies is certainly one of the greatest improvements of the age. No amount of exposure to the weather injures them or their contents. Thieves cannot cut them open, and even a Louisville hack-driver cannot break them.—D. O'Hare, 142 Main street.

Positive Sale of Cheap Building Lots at Auction on Long Time.

On Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, between Rowan and Duncan, Monday afternoon, June 19th, at 3½ o'clock on the premises. Buckel & Shafter.

☞ If you want a nice hat and cheap, call at 92 Main, between Third and Fourth. J. B. Wood & Son.

☞ Platt is paying particular attention to all linen shirts. He has some extra brands of linen for bodies and bosoms.

☞ One of the curiosities of our city that all strangers should visit is D. O'Hare's great Trunk Manufactory and Emporium, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. Go and see it, by all means, whether you [illegible].

If You

would save your money, go to J. C. Elrod's, Nos. 142 and 144, second Gallery below Fourth, on Main street. He makes only first-class pictures, and you save from 25 to 75 cents on every dollar expended, by having your work done at J. C. Elrod's.

☞ Platt's "Superior" shirt, of New York mills, at $3 each.

Milton Gold.

A present accompanies each purchase at the Milton Gold Store, 72 Fourth street. Price of each article $1.

☞ Platt sells a fine "Balbriggan" sock, with double heels and toes, at $6 per dozen.

☞ Go to 92 Main, between Third and Fourth, if you want a nice ounce hat. J. B. Wood & Son.

☞ Don't throw away your old trunks, but send them to D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory and have them made as good as new. 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ See advertisement of A No. 1 grocery for sale in another column.

☞ Good pianos for rent at Will. S. Hays'.

☞ Short-sleeved undershirts, the coolest thing of the season, at Platt's.

☞ If you want a nobby hat, go to 92 Main street, at J. B. Wood & Son's.

Rock Springs, Pewee Valley, Ky.

We publish in another column the card of this beautiful resort, which bids fair to become one of the most popular places in this part of the country. The report that all the rooms at Rock Springs were either taken or engaged is not true. The facilities are such that quite a number of guests can be accommodated, and parties who wish to spend the summer in the country for their health and recreation, or for pleasure, are invited to make early application to the manager, Mr. Engleman.

☞ The celebrated Russia zinc trunk, that bids defiance to railroad travel, is the greatest invention of the age; manufactured and sold by D. O'Hare, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Milton Gold.

New styles of sets will be opened to-morrow at the Milton Gold Store.

☞ The "Pimlico" brace, a novelty, at Platt's.

☞ Remember, that D. O'Hare's Great Trunk House is on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, where you can buy one trunk at the lowest wholesale price.

Notice.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Presbyterian Female School of Louisville will be held at the office of the Falls City Tobacco Bank, corner Seventh and Main, on Monday, June 19, 1871, at 4½ o'clock p. m. John Homire, Secretary Board Trustees.

☞ Remember, that the Trunk that D. O'Hare advertises to sell a $1 50 has rollers on and a tray in it.

NEW ALBANY.

Marriage license was issued by County Clerk yesterday to Albert Reising and Mary Shad.

The transfers of real estate last week aggregated $9,960.

There were three marriage licenses issued last week.

Johnson's circus will hold forth at this place June 30th.

The delegates to the Indiana State Sunday-school Convention returned last evening.

Usual services at the First and Second Presbyterian Churches to-day.

Quite a number of New Albanians will visit French Lick Springs this week.

It is hoped that the City Council will take some action to-morrow night in regard to purchasing a new, first-class steam fire-engine.

General Walsh, general baggage-master of the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, was in the city yesterday.

The City Council meet in regular session to-morrow night, at which time the tax levy for 1871 will be fixed.

Yesterday was pay day on the New Albany and St. Louis Air-line railroad; consequently there were plenty of free fights along the line.

The Masonic Mutual Aid will meet at Masonic Hall to-morrow night, to elect officers and consider amendments to the constitution.

Elder Butler, of Louisville, will preach at the Christian Chapel to-day at 10½ a. m., and 8 p. m. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Rev. J. J. Hight, Presiding Elder, will preach at Centenary church to-day at 10½ a. m. Sacrament of Water Baptism and the Lord's Supper at 3 o'clock p. m.

Madison and Jefferson county voted in favor of a tax of $100,000 on Thursday, to aid in the construction of the Cincinnati and New Albany railroad project.

It is reported that during the fall season Mr. Wm. R. Beatley will open out a first-class retail dry goods store, which will be one of the finest in the city.

Mrs. Dorothea Everbach, wife of Mr. M. F. Everbach, died yesterday morning at three o'clock. The remains will be taken to Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville, at half-past one o'clock to-day.

William Eaton, Salem; T. E. Halleck, Fulton City, Illinois, and Lewis D. Kraft, Parkersburg, West Virginia, were registered at the De Pauw House yesterday.

Mr. Harry Walker, of the steamer Mary Houston, who has been lying very low of consumption at the residence of Mrs. Harrison, on Upper Main street, was much worse last evening and not expected to survive until morning.

Rev. S. Bowers will preach at Wesley M. E. Church this morning on "conscience." He will lecture to-night on "Fiction." Every class of fiction, from the Sunday-school book to the novel, will be considered.

Henry Musgrove and Thomas Burk, a laborer on the Air-line road, were brought before Mayor Kunkle yesterday afternoon, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, assessed $8 70 each, and sent to the station-house, with orders to be placed on the rock-pile to-morrow.

The following transfers of real estate were recorded yesterday: Eliza J. Flickner to George W. Miller, 2 acres of southwest quarter section 11, township 2, range 6, $800; Eliza J. Geohorn to John Boswell, 15 62-100 acres of "E" of 43, Illinois grant, $2,500; William Collins et al., by Sheriff, to Charles Sackett, 10 acres of Illinois grant, $1,165.

In the Common Pleas Court yesterday the jury in the case of Henry A. Duvall vs. J. M. Reid, contractor, and St. Louis Air-line Railroad Company, returned a verdict in favor of Duvall, awarding him $100 damages. The argument on a motion for a new trial will be heard next Friday. In the case of Mrs. Caroline Love, administratrix of the estate of Simpkins Love vs. Wm. Penn Swift, judgment was rendered in favor of Mrs. Love for $165 67. The motion for a new trial in the case of Gard vs. Stuckey et al. was overruled and judgment for $115 awarded plaintiff. The court adjourned until Friday next.

Capt. J. Fleming, of Leavenworth, who has challenged the H. J. Beamer for a race for the championship of the lower Ohio, from New Albany to Cairo, will arrive on the Tarascon July 2d with his boat and crew. The boat is 39 feet 8 inches in length, treble sculls, and a beautiful model. The crew are the best oarsmen in Crawford county. The race will take place, Monday, July 3d. The boats will start from the wharf at the foot of Pearl street, run to the stake-boat at Falling Run, and return. The winning boat will receive a magnificent pair of horns, which are now in the hands of the decorator Mr. Austin Hough.

The darkies on Oak street, west of State, were greatly agitated yesterday over a report that Sallie Starks had destroyed an infant that she had given birth to early yesterday morning. Sallie was a colored widow that did not bear a very good name among her colored sisters. As she had at first locked her doors and refused admission to any one, the neighbors, on entering the house afterward and finding the infant dead, suspected foul play. The Coroner was sent for, who summoned a jury to investigate the case. Dr. McGuire, the county physician, gave it as his opinion that the child was still-born, and the jury's verdict was in accordance with this opinion. The storm among the darkies subsided.

Passengers by the Corydon stage report a destructive fire at that place Friday night, which destroyed an entire block of buildings. The fire originated in Henry Donenfeltzer's barber-shop, and is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The buildings burned were Jacob Kintner's hotel and out-buildings, Hon. Thomas Slaughter's law-office, George Straub's saloon, James Emley's saloon and dwelling, one or two small buildings adjoining the jail, also the county jail. The loss is estimated at about $20,000. There was an insurance on Mr. Kintner's hotel building of $2,000, on George Straub's saloon $1,600. One of the inmates of the jail made his escape, but, as he was handcuffed, probably ere this has been recaptured.

On Friday evening a difficulty occurred between J. M. Reid, contractor on the Knob Division of the Air-line Railroad, and Pat. Hanley, for Mr. Reid, called at his office and demanded the amount due him. He was informed by Mr. Reid that he would be paid yesterday, when the other men were paid. He became very much enraged, but left the house without making any further demonstrations. Mr. Reid, a few minutes later, left his office to procure his horse, for the purpose of coming to town. Hanley was standing near a house close by, and as Mr. Reid passed him he followed him with a drawn knife. A woman called out to Mr. Reid that Hanley was about to strike him; as he turned to face him Hanley struck him a violent blow on the head, cutting through the scalp to the skull. Mr. Reid immediately drew his revolver and fired three shots; one ball struck Hanley just above the forehead inflicting a severe flesh wound, a second passed through his thigh near the hip. The county physician, Dr. McGuire, dressed the wounds of both parties. Hanley was brought to this city yesterday afternoon and taken to the Franklin House, where he will receive every attention. His wounds are not likely to prove fatal. From all we can learn no blame is attached to Mr. Reid, although the matter will be investigated to-morrow at his request.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

Six deaths occurred in Jeffersonville last week.

Judge Matthews had no business before him yesterday.

Dr. Field will, this morning at 10½ o'clock, expound Acts 5:12.

Base-ball fever on this side of the river has played out. "Let us rejoice.

Dr. D. L. Fields' new residence on Maple street was completed yesterday ready for occupancy.

On Thursday last, Jefferson county voted to subscribe $150,000 to the Ohio River Railroad.

Divine services in all the churches to-day, except Wall-street church, by the regular officiating pastors.

John Zulauf proposes to advertise a list of all tenants willfully failing to pay their rent after leaving his houses.

The farmers express great satisfaction at the rains of yesterday. The meadows are particularly benefitted by the rain.

Myers, McIlvaine & Co. have a shipment of forty-three car-loads of lumber coming from Chicago, via the J., M. and I. R. R.

There will be no services at Wall-street M. E. Church to-day in consequence of the church building being under the process of painting and repairing.

Business on Spring street yesterday, was unmistakably good. The country folks were in town in large numbers, and purchases were made in every line of business.

A report was current yesterday that the venerable Dr. R. Curran was dead. This doubtless grew out of the fact that crape was hung on his door for the death of his grandchild. The Doctor, however, is in feeble health.

Rev. E. A. Beaman, of the New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian) Church, of Cincinnati, will lecture in Mozart Hall this morning, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—"How or why does healing follow touching the hem of His garment?"

Another, but unsuccessful, attempt at robbery, on Ohio avenue, on Friday night. The police think they have at last obtained a clue to the rascals who have been plying their trade so long and so successfully in our midst.

The Keigwin property was sold yesterday at private sale, and not at auction, as advertised. Councilman J. E. Plumadore bought the double bought the Spring-street property at $[illegible].

The pavements at the corner of Front and Wall streets are in such a wretched condition as to be unsafe to pedestrians. The damage resulted from the act of the city in cutting down the wharf, and should be immediately repaired.

Marriage licenses were issued last week by W. B. Goodwin, deputy clerk, to the following persons: Geo. A. Smith to Catherine Graston, John S. Gains to Fanny K. Offutt, Joseph Winesbury to Alice V. Shirley and Albert Allen to Amanda Nelson.

The Fourth of July celebration to come off at Charlestown promises to be one of the grandest affairs ever given in the county. In the event nothing of the kind comes off here, a large number of our citizens propose joining it with our Charlestown neighbors.

The Rev. Mr. Wolfe, of Cincinnati, and others, will address the friends of Sabbath-schools on subjects connected with the cause, at Sellersburg Church, on the fourth Sabbath in this month, both morning and evening. Everybody is invited to be present.

Mr. Ed. Green has retired from the National Hotel at Charlestown, and is succeeded by Mr. B. Hickman, of Indianapolis. Jeffersonville folks regret very much to lose their old friend Green, but are assured that in Mr. Hickman they will find an accommodating landlord.

A. J. Reed, County Commissioner, has recently struck a well of magnesia water on his place near Henryville. There are other wells of the same kind of water in that vicinity, which have been tested and have proved most excellent for sick headache, piles, cholera morbus and scrofula.

To-morrow night the public-school exhibition will commence at Mozart Hall. The first night's entertainment will consist of the reading of essays, recitation and declamation, and will be free. On the second night the beautiful cantata of "Laila" will be given. Admission twenty-five cents.

The Grocers' Protective Union will meet on Monday, 19th inst., at 2 p. m., in rooms over Curran's drug store. A full attendance is requested, as a large number of dry goods merchants and others will be presented for membership. Arrangements will also be made for testing the garnishee law.

A curious case came up yesterday before 'Squire Dorsey. Burbet's horse got into Worthington's corn patch, and destroyed some of the young corn. Worthington caught the horse in his trespassing career and tied him up. Burbet demanded possession of his horse, which Worthington refused to give, and hence a replevin suit. The case will come up for hearing on Tuesday.

The Charlestown Recorder of yesterday says the farmers in many portions of Clark county commenced harvesting their wheat last week. The bulk of the wheat crop will be cut this week; and, from all the information we can gain on the subject, we are convinced that an average crop of wheat will be obtained in the county, both in quality and quantity. The oat crop is generally very promising. A heavy crop of clover has been obtained, but timothy does not look so promising.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

W. W. Crooker yesterday lost a young mocking bird from his residence on Chestnut street. A liberal reward will be paid to the finder if the bird is left at the old Jeffersonville freight depot.

Fair Warning.

The health officers of this city have again commenced examining candy and milk. A small amount of candy was purchased from a large wholesale candy dealer on Market street yesterday evening, and upon examination a large per cent. of insoluble white earth, or clay, was discovered. All the candy and milk in the city will now be inspected. Candy-makers are hereby warned not to risk more than equal portions of dirt and sugar, and milkmen must absolutely reduce their fluid from three-fourths water and one-fourth milk to a half and half, until the excitement dies out again, when they may go ahead as usual.

AUCTION SALES.

BY S. T. MOORE & CO.,
Corner Fourth and Main streets.

No. 1 Piano; Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room, and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, &c.,
AT AUCTION.

TUESDAY morning, June 20th, at 10 o'clock, we will sell the above, consisting of parlor sets, marble washstands, bureaus and center-tables; smoking-lounges, hat-racks, extension-tables, desks, chairs and rockers, mattresses, wardrobes, bedsteads, new and second-hand carpets, cocoa matting, oil-cloths, 1 guitar, 1 Wheeler and Wilson sewing-machine, in good order. Piano will be sold at 11 o'clock. je18

PUBLIC SALES.

Sheriff's Sale.

Rebecca Ingram, Extx., plaintiff, vs. R. H. Hopkins, &c., defendants—Jefferson Common Pleas Court. Execution No. 7,825.

I WILL expose to public sale, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville,

ON MONDAY, JULY 3, 1871,

a lot or parcel of ground, situated on west side of Third street, between Chestnut and Broadway, having a front of 60 feet on Third and running back 300 feet to an alley, with the improvements thereon.

Levied upon as the property of R. H. Hopkins to satisfy execution No. 7,825, which issued from the office of the Clerk of the Jefferson Common Pleas Court, in the name of Rebecca Ingram, Extx., against R. H. Hopkins.

Sale to take place between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock.
W. A. MARTIN, Dep. Sheriff for J. M. MARTIN, S. J. C.
je18 SuS

LAKE ICE

JOHN F. CROMIE.

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in NORTHERN LAKE ICE, has in store and offers for sale the largest and best stock of PURE ICE ever brought to this market. The quality of this ice is very fine—fully equal, if not superior, to the celebrated Boston ice, being cut at the North from water which is perfectly clear and free from every impurity. Having an unusually large stock on hand, I am prepared to deliver, on short notice, at lower rates than ever before offered to the citizens of Louisville.

Office east side Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson, where all orders will be received and promptly attended to. JOHN F. CROMIE.

Special attention paid to orders for shipment by the car load or hogshead, &c. ap18 TuTh&Su

NEW YORK STORE.

CLEARING OUT SUMMER STOCK!

BARGAINS!

200 pcs Lisle Poplins, 100 pcs Scotch Ginghams,
150 pcs Broche Grenadines, 200 Batiste Robes,
100 pcs Japanese Silks, 150 Robe Organdies,
150 pcs Rich Organdies and Lawns,

Offered this week 25 per cent. below the market.

100 pieces Black Iron-frame Grenadines very cheap.
150 pieces Black Bombazines and Tamise from $1 and upward.
200 pieces Black Gros Grains and Rep Silks at a great sacrifice.

In addition to the above, we shall sell, at a great reduction,

1,000 pcs White Goods, in Victoria Lawns, Mulls, Paris Muslins, Swiss Muslins, Nainsooks, &c.

We shall also make a sale of Lace Points, Parasols, Lace Parasol Covers, Ladies' Suits and Costumes below cost of importation.

Special attention is called to our stock of Men's and Boys' Wear, including 50 pieces Cashmerettes at 35 cts, worth 60 cts.

We shall offer extraordinary inducements to buyers of Linens and House-furnishing Goods.

Also Bleached and Brown Cottons, Sheetings, &c.

Also 500 pieces Fancy Prints at 8, 9, 10, and 11 cts.

S. BARKER & CO.,
109 and 111 Fourth Street.

FRESH SELECTIONS
From the Eastern Markets,
IN THE WAY OF
RELISHES AND GOODS
SUITABLE FOR PICNICS, TRAVELERS' REPASTS, ETC.

We mention Deviled Ham, Tongue, Turkey and Lobster; Strasbourg Potted Game and Fish Pastes; French Pates de Foie Gras, &c.; Truffled Sausage, in cans; Boned Sardines and Anchovies; Smoked Beef and Tongues; New York and Bluegrass Cream Cheese, Imported Pineapple, Royal, Stilton, and Roquefort Cheese; Argyll, Albert, and Digestive Biscuit; Beat's Water Crackers; Concentrated Lemonade; Raspberry and Orgeat Lemonade; Condensed Milk and Coffee; Prof. Blot's Canned Soups; Brandies, Whiskies, Champagnes, Claret; English and Scotch Ales; Spiced Oysters, Salmon and Clams; all kinds of Preserves and Jellies; Portable Honey; Extra Fine Teas, of the new crop; Genuine Mocha Coffee,

IMPORTED HAVANA CIGARS.

We have made a specialty of Genuine Havana Cigars, and sell them at three per cent. profit.

A. FONDA & SONS'
Italian Warehouse, 101 Fourth st., bet. Market and Jefferson.

MAGENS & CO.
Louisville Agency
OF
JUDSON'S
World-renowned
PATENT GOVERNOR VALVES,
THE BEST

PLUMBING, GAS AND STEAM FITTING.

The finest stock of Chandeliers in the Southwest, selected for beauty of design and elegance of finish, offered at low prices. The Patent Gas Stove, for family use, an indispensable article during the hot Months.

Cast Iron Pumps, Iron Hydrants, Rubber Hose, Sprinklers. Agents for the Earth Closet, Agents for the Rock Ring Valve, the only really reliable valve, giving a full opening for water or steam.

GOVERNOR
EVER INVENTED.

More extensively used by Engine Builders than any other either in America or Europe.

BRONZING, GILDING, AND SILVER-PLATING.

NO. 73 THIRD STREET, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.
mh1 We&Su1t

RHORER & SPEED
119 West Main street, Louisville, Ky.
Cement, Lime, Plaster, Hair, Fire Brick, &c.
Facilities for the Prompt Execution of all orders at Lowest Prices and Rates of Freight.
SPECIAL ATTENTION TO COOPERAGE FOR SHIPMENT.
☞ We furnish any brand of Louisville Cement. je6 SuW&Fr6m

SPEED & CREIGHTON,
No. 142 Market st., bet. Fourth and Fifth, Louisville, Ky.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Wrought Iron Gas, Water, and Steam Pipe, Fittings, Valves, Cocks, Steam Gauges, Chandeliers, Gas Fixtures, Pumps, Bath Tubs, Earth Closets, &c.; also Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.
my26 Fr1Su&Wed3tp

JEFFERSON SAW-MILLS.
HALL & IRVINE,
No. 426 Fulton st., bet. Wenzel & Cable sts.,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
BUILDING AND FURNITURE LUMBER.
On hand a large stock of SEASONED POPLAR BOARDS. my12 SuW&F2m

AMUSEMENTS.

FIRST GRAND ANNUAL PICNIC
Given by the
D. O. S. C. Martha Washington Lodge, No. 22,
AT BOONE PARK,
On Monday, June 26, '71.
Tickets 25c.

Masonic Temple.

Grand Gymnastic Exhibition by the members of the Louisville Gymnasium at Masonic Temple on Friday and Saturday, June 23 and 24, and one Grand Matinee Saturday afternoon.

The wonderful Blind Boy Musician, Mr. Jno. T. Camp, has kindly volunteered.

Messrs. Dinsmoor and Graham, the Champion Skaters, will appear.

Master Frank Foster in his great Character Song and Dance.

Mr. Preston Wolf in his great Character Champagne Charlie and Paracolette.

Mr. Wm. Lindsey in his comic song, "What's the Price of Beans, Jake."

☞ Tickets to be had at the different music stores. Admission 50 cents; balcony, 25 cents; matinee, 25 cents to all parts of the house. je18 Su Wed3t

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT
BY THE
MENDELSSOHN SOCIETY
For the benefit of the
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
AT ASSOCIATION HALL,
Corner Fifth and Walnut streets,
TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 20, 1871.

The programme will be one of the best ever given by the Society.

Tickets $1—to be had at Faulds', Tripp's, and Hays' music houses and Wm. Kendrick's and Barnes' Bro.'s jewelry stores. je17 2td

Masonic Temple
☞ 4 NIGHTS ONLY. 4
COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 19.
Return of Louisville Favorites,
MANNING'S MINSTRELS,
From Dearborn Theater, Chicago.
24 Select Performers 24
The Finest Organization in America.
Admission 75 and 50c. Reserved seats to be had at Will S. Hays' music store without extra charge.
Doors open at 7½. Commence at 8.
HARRY FRENCH, Agent. je16 dfinSu

THE SIXTH GRAND PICNIC
OF THE
WADDELL GRAYS
Will be given on TUESDAY, July 4th, at
POINT PLEASANT
THE steamer FRANK MCGILL will leave the Portland wharf . . . . New Albany wharf.
At 8 o'clock, A. M. . . . . At 8 o'clock, A. M.
10½ o'clock, A. M. . . . . 11 o'clock, A. M.
1½ o'clock, P. M. . . . . 2 o'clock, P. M.
Round trip, 50c. Tickets, $1, to be had on the boat. A fine band of music will be in attendance. je17

A PICNIC

WILL be given at Boone Park, on June the 19th, by [illegible] for the benefit of [illegible] Music by the best band in the city. Admission [illegible] je18 4t

Henderson's Alderney Dairy,
West side Sixth st., just south Kentucky st.

MILK—pure, rich, and clean—delivered every morning at [illegible]. Ladies are cordially invited to [illegible] after June 10th, [illegible]

WANTED—AGENTS.

$20 A DAY—Agents, we have the best selling goods out. For terms call on or address MOJEE & CO., 111 Third street, Louisville, Ky. my30 dAwtimiSu

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—KY. FRUIT FARM—for general merchandise, or city property—Eleven acres, ample improvements, 4 miles from city, convenient to railroad depot; about 1,000 peach trees, in full bearing, with a good proportion of other kinds of fruit, just coming into bearing; also over four hundred apple trees, all selected fruit; a sure income for the owner. For particulars apply to JAMES R. SAGE, 165 Jefferson st., between Fourth and Fifth. [illegible]

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—LAND—I will sell or exchange for good city property 6 acres of fine land, suitable for a dairy, four miles from the city, near Poplar Level pike. Apply to me, at English & Peyton's office. WM. J. ROHARDS. [illegible]

FOR SALE—LAND—25 acres first-rate land, in Clark county, Ind., seven miles from Jeffersonville, on the Charlestown pike, and also fronting on the Ohio river; 5 acres cleared, balance in heavy timber. Will sell cheap. Apply to or call on C. D. WARNER, 207 Third st., Louisville, Ky. [illegible]

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Land in Jefferson and Bullitt counties, 13 miles from Louisville [illegible] acres of heavily timbered land; a small portion cleared, with some improvements, including a good orchard and fine springs. Will sell on very favorable terms or exchange for improved city property or merchandise in part payment. Apply to [illegible] SUCKEN & SHAFER, 398 West Market street. [illegible]

ON EXHIBITION
To-Day
AT
DORA SCHULZ'S,

1 Real Thread Lace Point, $175, worth $300.
1 Real Thread Lace Point, $200, worth $350.
1 Real Thread Lace Point, $225, worth $375.
1 Real Thread Lace Point, $275, worth $400.
1 Real Thread Lace Point, $325, worth $500.
An Elegant Lace Flounce, $300, worth $500.
1 lot of Rich Real Thread Lace Parasol Covers.

The above is a part of a consignment from a manufacturer in Brussels, and are cheaper than any Laces ever offered in Louisville. je18 dAtSu

GENUINE IMPROVED
TURKISH BATHS,
With special accommodations for Ladies who wish to improve their complexion or health, at the
Novelty Cure
173 Fourth street, Louisville, Ky.

WE will give $500 in case of failure to cure any disease that can be cured by Turkish Baths. [illegible] Treated for Medical or Surgical treatment [illegible] Ladies' Bath daily from 9 till 12 a. m., [illegible] Open from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m. [illegible]

M. C. RAMSEY
HAS received a large stock of [illegible] Jewelry, No. 115 Fourth street. [illegible]

Advertisements on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., will be inserted in this column until ordered out, at the Courier-Journal office, for not more than THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—PURCHASERS—For [illegible]

WANTED—ALL CITIZENS, merchants, business men [illegible]

WANTED—BOARDERS—A gentleman and wife [illegible] Inquire at 182 First street, between [illegible]

WANTED—MAN—A confidential man to drive [illegible]

WANTED—A PARTNER—For the Kentucky [illegible]

WANTED—BOARDERS—3 large front rooms [illegible]

WANTED—TWO WOMEN—One as cook, the other [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION—As [illegible]

WANTED—BOARDERS—Five or six, with or without rooms. [illegible]

WANTED—A GIRL—Who understands cooking, washing, and ironing. [illegible]

WANTED—3 GOOD PUDDLERS—Apply [illegible] VULCAN IRON WORKS [illegible]

WANTED—POSITION AS BOOK-KEEPER—By [illegible]

WANTED—A WOMAN—To cook, wash and iron [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION—By [illegible]

WANTED—50 FAIR PIGEONS—Immediately. [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION—As housekeeper, governess, or companion to an invalid lady [illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE for city property [illegible]

WANTED—COOK AND WASHERWOMAN—[illegible]

WANTED—SOWS AND PIGS—At the Louisville Fertilizing Co. [illegible]

WANTED—TO BUY A HOUSE—Single or double [illegible]

WANTED—PARTNER—With $10,000, in a profitable jobbing business [illegible]

WANTED—TO LOAN $5,000—On a No. 1 security. [illegible]

WANTED—300 GIRLS—Do you want a girl? Go to the LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY [illegible] MILLER & CO., Agents. [illegible]

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—DRUG STORE AND LEASEHOLD—[illegible]

FOR SALE—LOTS—On Campbell street [illegible]

FOR SALE—A NO. 1 GROCERY STAND—With stock and fixtures [illegible]

FOR SALE—HORSE—A fine, young bay [illegible]

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT—A good two story brick [illegible]

FOR SALE—GROUND—[illegible]

FOR SALE—THE DWELLING-HOUSE I now occupy [illegible] W. H. DULANEY [illegible]

FOR SALE—HOUSE—Very desirable, on Fourth street [illegible]

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME RESIDENCE—On Broadway. Apply to THOS. PEARSON [illegible]

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE—[illegible]

FOR SALE—GROUND—[illegible]

FOR SALE—LOT—For lumber-yard or factory [illegible]

FOR SALE—LOTS—Of size to suit purchasers [illegible]

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—DWELLING—A comfortable dwelling [illegible]

FOR RENT—ROOM—A nicely-furnished front room [illegible]

FOR RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM—[illegible]

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE AND LOT—[illegible]

FOR RENT—ROOM—A handsomely-furnished front room [illegible]

FOR RENT—3 ROOMS—On the first floor, at No. 20 Jefferson street [illegible]

FOR RENT—DWELLING—[illegible] SPALDING & MANDEVILLE [illegible]

FOR RENT—We have a complete list [illegible] HANCOCK, JOHNSTON & CO. [illegible]

FOR RENT—DWELLING—[illegible]

FOR RENT—OFFICE—On first floor [illegible]

FOR RENT—FINE RESIDENCE—[illegible]

FOR RENT—ROOM—[illegible]

BOARDING.

BOARDING—One handsomely-furnished front room, and one unfurnished [illegible]

BOARDING—Gentlemen can be accommodated with good boarding at 176 [illegible]

BOARDING—Two large, handsome front rooms [illegible]

BOARDING—A few gentlemen can be accommodated [illegible]

BOARDING—A gentleman and his wife can obtain [illegible]

STRAYED.

STRAYED—MARE—On June 15th, a dark sorrel mare [illegible]

STRAYED—HORSE—On the 5th of May, a large [illegible] GEO. W. BLAKE [illegible]

STRAYED—TWO BAY HORSES—[illegible]

STRAYED—ROAN COW—[illegible]